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'ARAFAT CHAIRS MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING 3 OCT

JN031817 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The expanded Palestinian Military Council convened at noon today under brother leader Abu 'Ammar. The meeting was attended by brothers Abu Jihad and Abu (Khalaf), members of the Fatah Central Committee and Al-'Asifah Forces General Command. During the meeting, discussion centered on the current situation in the Arab region and southern Lebanon, and the Palestinian diplomatic and political [word indistinct] on the Arab and international levels.

PLO SPOKESMAN SPEAKS ABOUT DIALOG WITH U.S., OTHER ISSUES

JN040801 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar has issued a press statement on the latest developments in the Palestinian, Arab and international fields.

Abu Mayzar began by saying: Dialog with the United States is not viewed as an end in itself. So that the dialog would be an expression of the Palestinian people's will, it should be preceded by U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights and of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative. A close analysis of U.S. policies does not indicate that these policies are sound and in harmony with the rights of the Palestinian people and their representation.

Abu Mayzar added: Therefore, we should not be deceived by the statements of some U.S. officials. As to American public opinion, we believe in the need for intensifying efforts and contacts with the various social forces in the United States to induce a better awareness of and stronger support for our just struggle and our usurped national rights.

Referring to the tripartite talks in Alexandria, Abu Mayzar said: All the signs indicate the Egyptian regime is persisting in its crime against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. The visit to Jerusalem and the signing of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty demonstrates the Egyptian regime's insistence on pursuing the road of capitulation. Abu Mayzar added: The current talks between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy are acts in the drama of forfeiting the rights of Egypt, Palestine and the Arabs. He said: The talk by Butrus Ghali about contacts with the Palestinians has been said in the past, and is nothing but an attempt to continue to deceive Arab public opinion and sow doubts among the Palestinian people, especially inside the occupied territories where our people have taken an honorable and steadfast stand opposing the self-rule plan--a stand that has had a great effect on containing the Camp David conspiracy and the schemes of the Camp David parties.

Speaking about the current UN session Abu Mayzar said: The current UN session acquires special significance in view of the fact that it comes in the wake of the Sixth Nonalined Summit Conference in Havana which was an international demonstration in support of the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland, and which denounced the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and U.S. policy in the Middle East. In conclusion, Abu Mayzar said: These are all the results of the Havana summit and will undoubtedly influence the work and resolutions of the current UN session. It is expected that the current UN session will adopt important resolutions that serve the Palestinian people and the Palestinian cause, thus increasing the isolation of the Camp David parties and denouncing their public and secret agreements.

PLO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON PROPOSED TRUCE, MARCH

LD040932 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, said in a statement published here today that the PLO is now studying a proposed 3-month truce, but denied this was in response to the call made by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

He told 'AL-ANBA' that another (?proposition) accompanied this proposal made by black American leaders who recently visited the Middle East: The organization of a peaceful march from An-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon to Jerusalem, in which groups of black American religious and other leaders would take part, in addition to any Palestinians who wish to participate.

Al-Hasan said that two black Congressmen [as received], Jesse Jackson and Walter Fauntroy, have proposed a 3-month truce to the Palestinian resistance. In that time, the sincerity of the world's states can be tested during peace talks. He added that the PLO is now studying the proposal and will reply within the next 2 weeks.

Al-Hasan denied that this proposal has any connection with the message which the Egyptian president had asked Jackson to convey to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, asking him to halt the armed struggle.

He said that the question of organizing the peaceful march will be determined in the light of the Palestinian decision regarding the truce.

Al-Hasan said that the aim behind 'Arafat's recent statement that he was prepared to accept a Palestinian state even in Jericho was to underline the importance of achieving the establishment of a Palestinian state. He added that by saying this, he did not mean to point to geographical matters or define areas because the "minimum stage" approved by the Palestine Central Council for the establishment of a Palestinian state is the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

OAPEC BULLETIN STRESSES OIL-CONSERVATION MEASURES

LD021446 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC which today welcomed the measures taken by the industrial countries toward restraining the consumption of oil, at the same time has urged them to look for possibilities of adopting more such steps.

The October bulletin, issued by its headquarters here, said that: "If the adjustment of oil prices at the end of 1973 drew the attention of the world to a number of serious matters--most important the need to be moderate in the consumption of oil and to speed up the search for other sources--then it appears that the question of the rapid depletion still requires deeper study for measures to reduce the rate of consumption in order to retain this wealth for a longer period."

In its leading article, the bulletin stressed that if the measures applied by a number of industrial countries to restrain oil consumption "have not produced tangible results," then the mere agreement among these countries to try in itself can be considered one of the pointers to "the increase in the awareness of the industrial countries to the gravity of the situation and of their ability to more deeply comprehend the demands of the producing countries, which always place in the forefront the interest of world economy as a whole."

OAPEC has drawn attention to the fact that the oil-producing countries, in their call to restrain the consumption of oil, are trying to spare the world from facing conditions they have described as "critical and grave," which are the result of the rapid depletion of oil. And they are giving everyone the opportunity to constructively participate in the search for alternatives while oil is abundant, and not after its reserves have reached a level threatening a strangling world crisis harmful to everyone without any exception.

OAPEC DENIES FINANCIALLY BURDENING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD031346 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1234 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC, today rejected allegations which put the responsibility for the increase of financial burdens of the developing countries on the oil-exporting states since 1973, when the latter began to pursue a policy of rectifying oil prices.

In a report published here today, OAPEC reaffirmed that the volume of financial assistance which the OPEC member countries have given to the developing countries is in excess of the increase in the financial burden, which the latter have endured following the rectifying of oil prices, and that the majority of this assistance came from the Arab OPEC member countries.

The report said that the volume of financial burden which the developing countries endured from 1974 to 1976 amounted to more than $28 billion, while the assistance given to these countries by the OPEC member countries amounted to more than $18.5 billion, of which the Arab OPEC member countries gave more than $15 billion.

PLO TEHRAN REPRESENTATIVE MEETS SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO IRAN

JN040754 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, the Palestinian revolution's representative in Tehran, met with Soviet Ambassador to Iran Vladimir Vinogradov yesterday. During the 3-hour meeting they comprehensively reviewed Palestinian-Soviet relations and ways of strengthening and developing these relations to serve the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and world Zionism. They also agreed to continue the meetings between the representative of the Palestinian revolution and the Soviet ambassador in Tehran.

BAHRAIN

INFORMATION MINISTER SAYS MILITARY ASSISTANCE NOT NEEDED

JN040849 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 October--Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad said that Bahrain has not requested military assistance from any country and it does not believe the situation requires such assistance. He said there are no indications that there is a direct threat from the Iranian Islamic Government.

In a statement published today by the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-FAJR, the Bahraini information minister said that the Egyptian offer of military assistance to Bahrain is premature despite the threats of an Iranian official to annex Bahrain. Tariq al-My'ayyad said that the visits and contacts exchanged by Bahrain with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are part of the policy of the Gulf states to take united action. He said that Iraq supports the adoption of a united stand by the Gulf states. Tariq al-Mu'ayyad said that Bahrain feels that it is in the interest of the Gulf states that there should be a strong government in Iran and that law and order should prevail there. The Bahraini information minister added: I personally believe that the weaknesses and divisions in Iran will harm the gulf's security.

KUWAIT

CAMEROONIAN PRESIDENT ENDS TALKS, DEPARTS 3 OCT

LD031320 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0705 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--President of Cameroon Ahmadou Ahidjo left Kuwait for home today at the end of a 3-day official visit. He was seen off by Amir Shaykh Habir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and the Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, as well as by ministers and senior officials.

Yesterday the president of the Cameroon had talks with his host, the amir of Kuwait, which centered on relations between the two countries and the methods for developing these relations. According to Minister of Amiri Diwan Afairs Shaykh Khalid al-Ahmad as-Sabah. Currently Kuwait is studying the possibility of participating in more development projects in Cameroon, including a railway project. Kuwait previously granted Cameroon a loan of $16 million to help it to implement an electricity generating project.

Joint Statement

LD031322 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait and Cameroon today expressed their conviction that it is impossible to realize just and permanent peace in the Middle East without Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and granting the Palestinian people their legitimate national rights, including the right to establish an independent state. They said in a press statement issued here today at the end of the visit of Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo that real, comprehensive and permanent peace in the Middle East cannot be realized without the participation of all sides involved in the conflict, including the Palestinian people, within the framework of the United Nations. They reaffirmed that the preservation of security and stability in the oil-rich Gulf region is the responsibility of [words indistinct] the region alone without any foreign interference. They also stressed the need to make the Indian Ocean a region of peace.

The statement said that the leaders of both countries, when reviewing the international political situation, stressed the importance of all peace-loving states concentrating their efforts for the consolidation of world peace and international security. The statement added that the leaders of both countries reaffirmed the significance of the basic principles of the movement of nonalined states as a fundamental and important factor for bolstering peace and progress in the world. It said that they expressed their support for the solidarity and cooperation among the nonalined states and their rejection of all attempts that aim at splitting the ranks of the nonalined states.

The two countries expressed their total support for the African peoples who are struggling against colonialism and foreign domination and condemned the acts of aggression by the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia against the African front line states. They coupled their condemnation with a pledge to continue to support the African liberation movements.

The statement described the atmosphere which prevailed in the talks as being friendly and said that during the talks views were exchanged on the relations between the two countries and the international issues which are of mutual interest. The statement added that the heads of state of both countries noted with satisfaction the development of relations between their countries and expressed their desire to develop means of cooperation between them. The statement pointed out that the President of Cameroon Ahmadou Ahidjo extended an invitation to his host, High Highness the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah to visit the Cameroon and that the invitation has been accepted. Its date will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

AS-SIYASAH NOTES U.S. DENIAL OF GULF ALLIANCE PLAN

LD011332 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0726 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 1 October--Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH today reports that U.S. diplomatic sources have denied that there were American plans for setting up an alliance or grouping in the Gulf area. The paper adds that, according to these sources, Washington is concerned about stability in the area and it respects the independence and sovereignty of all the region's countries. The paper adds that cooperation between the United States and any country in of the region "does not mean the creation of an alliance in any form because the United States is anxious to continue to bolster relations with the region's countries in all spheres."

The Sultanate of Oman had submitted a plan for the protection of navigation through the Hormuz Straits to the other Gulf countries. Most of these countries rejected the Omani plan, which provides for participation of the United States, Britain and the FRG in protecting the Hormuz Straits navigation.

OMAN

MINISTER DENIES PROPOSAL FOR STRAIT AN ALLIANCE

LD031706 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais Azawawi has said in a statement published here today that the reactions of the Arab Gulf states to an Omani proposal to protect the waterways in the Gulf have all been positive except for that of Iraq which has declared its rejection of the proposal.

In his statement, published by AL-ANBA', he adds that he was surprised by the media campaign which Iraq launched against Oman. Iraq was the first country to reveal--through ATH-THAWRAH--the existence of an Omani plan to protect the Strait of Hormuz and the waterways in the Gulf and the first to reject the plan. Mr as-Zawawi expressed his regret at the Iraqi attitude toward the plan, which he described as a technical study of the nature of dangers which the strait can be subjected to and how navigation in the Strait can be guaranteed, since the halting of navigation will lead to the creation of economic problems for the world, particularly the oil-consuming and oil-producing states.

He denied that his country proposed a plan to the Gulf states for a military alliance to protect the Strait and to insure its security with the participation of the United States, Britain and West Germany--as Iraq announced--and added that the Sultanate of Oman strives to establish cooperation among states in the region and not to establish alliances because Oman is the first country to oppose alliances. He said that Oman proposed that the Gulf states should make the necessary funds available so that his government could purchase the equipment required for guaranteeing navigation in the Strait. He added: "We did not say that we will ask the United States to be a partner; we did not say that Britain should be a partner; and we did not say that we want to establish an alliance. How did Iraq arrive at the idea of an alliance? Only God knows! If we had wanted to set up an alliance we would not have asked anybody."

Regarding the attitude of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the plan, he said that the guaranteeing of navigation in the strategic Strait of Hormuz is a vital matter to the kingdom and that the Saudis do not at all doubt Oman's intention or policies--as Iraq does. The Omani minister denied that his country, by submitting such a plan, was striving to maintain the interests of foreign states, especially those of the United States. He said that the main concern of the Sultanate of Oman is first, to protect its own interest, and second, to protect the interests of its sisters. He said that Oman does not wish, and it is not her policy, for the interests of friendly countries or any country to be endangered. He described the plan which Oman proposed as being a humane act. He welcomed the participation of Iran in the protection of the Strait of Hormuz and welcomed the participation of all the states in the region in guaranteeing security and stability in the Strait and in the Gulf.

Regarding the probability of an operation being carried out by Palestinian elements in the Gulf against U.S. ships in particular, he said that in the event of navigation being halted in the Strait his country will strive to find alternative waterways because such a destructive act would not serve the interests of any country. He said that the United States' interest is one of a thousand interests in the world because there are very poor states which cannot survive without oil. He rejected accusations that his country is striving to protect U.S. interests in the region because the United States itself is unable to do so. He said that the United States is responsible for protecting its own interests. He added that the United States has no interests in the Sultanate of Oman. Such interests exist wherever there are oil wells and there are no oil resources in Oman [as received]. He also said that his country rejects interference by any state in the internal affairs of another.

PDRY

ADDIS EMBASSY CALLS OMANI PLAN THREAT TO PEACE

LD281200 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The PDRY Embassy in Ethiopia yesterday exposed Oman's plans to protect the Strait of Hormuz, saying that its plans are intended to safeguard the interests of international imperialism and constitute a threat to the peace and tranquility of the peoples of the region. The embassy said the reactionary measure taken by the Qabus administration was an Omani plot to thwart the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist stand adopted by the Baghdad meeting of Arab countries. It was a measure taken to further the designs of U.S. imperialism as well as an aggressive plot against the peoples of the region.

The embassy said that the fact that Oman has allowed the U.S. Government to establish a military base on Masirah Island, employs American experts and imports U.S. arms attests to its plans to deploy U.S. troops in the region. The embassy noted that the measure taken by Oman is an indication of the adverse U.S. stand toward the peoples of the region. The embassy announced that it has been constantly monitoring U.S. military movements, which are a threat to the peace and tranquillity of the peoples of the region as well as the entire Arab world. The embassy added that the Qabus government has affirmed its position as agent to the government of As-Sadat, which is a puppet of U.S. imperialism and Zionism, by supporting the reactionary Camp David accord.

In conclusion, the PDRY Embassy called on all the peoples of the world to fight to foil the plot being hatched to thwart the struggle of the peoples of the region and strongly denounced the plot being hatched in support of imperialism and Zionism.

QATAR

OIL MINISTER CALLS FOR JOINT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY IN GULF

JN021250 Doha QNA in Arabic 1137 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 2 October--Qatari Oil and Finance Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani said that the projected meeting in Paris between Gulf and EEC states will involve discussions of the price of crude oil, inflation and energy policies. He stressed that a dialog between the two sides will serve the interests of the Gulf states. In an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-FAJR, the Qatari oil and finance minister said that the relations between EEC and Gulf states are historic. Everything has been done to facilitate cooperation between the two sides.

He said certain steps have been taken to increase coordination in capital-intensive industry in the Gulf area. He said Qatar has deliberately abandoned the aluminum production project and the construction of a dry dock because such capabilities are available in neighboring states. 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani supported the establishment of a joint company, in which all the states would take part in financing development projects and thus keep prices down, rather than competing against one another.

The Qatari oil and finance minister said that the oil price increases approved by OPEC last June have increased Qatar's oil revenues. However, he said, goods and services have to be purchased from the industrial countries. He said inflation erases the advantages won by the Gulf states. 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani said that the world prices of gas--which Qatar hopes to export in the eighties--are less than they should be. He said that OPEC is currently studying gas prices to find the best way to link these prices to those of other sources of energy.

SAUDI ARABIA

AMBASSADOR SAYS KING'S VISIT TO LIBYA 'FRATERNAL' IN NATURE

LD011428 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Geneva--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, in the protection and care of God, arrived at 1515 Saudi time today in Geneva from Benghazi at the end of his official visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Fadl, the kingdom's ambassador to Tripoli, described the visit of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and his talks with Chairman Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as a cordial visit more fraternal than official in nature. He stated that the visit falls within the bounds of the visits of the king, may God protect him, to his brothers and brethren in the Arab and Islamic countries, the results of which will be pleasing and beneficial, thanks to God, to the Arab and Islamic worlds. He stressed that the visit has had the finest effect on Libyan brethren in official and popular spheres. The brethren in the Libyan Jamahiriyah have felt that there are no differences between the kingdom and Libya other than geographical. He stated that the most important and closest links which bring the two countries together are the links of the Islamic faith, blood, language and Arabism.

Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Fadl mentioned that Chairman Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi praised the Islamic sentiment he felt during his visit to the kingdom which exceeded his expectations. King Khalid said he felt the affection of the Libyan Arab people who came out to welcome him amid jubilation and joy. The king expressed his appreciation and gratitude to all officials and individuals of the Libyan people for the huge welcome and hospitality with which he was greeted during the visit. The kingdom's ambassador to Tripoli stressed that visits among Arab leaders greatly contribute in strengthening fraternal relations and bilateral cooperation among the Arab countries and bring good and benefit to them all.

UAE

ABU DHABI CALLS FOR REDUCTION IN OIL CONSUMPTION

JN040846 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 October--Under the headline "An Alarm Bell for the Industrial States: When Will the Oil Slaughter End?" the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD today calls on the industrial states to end their oil slaughter and war against the oil exporting countries which know their international responsibilities and are discharging them honestly despite the losses they are incurring.

The paper says that the OPEC states use every opportunity to reiterate their call for a dialog with the industrial states so as to spare the world the severe crisis arising from the shortage of the most strategic raw material of this age. The following is the text of the article:

OPEC members are anxious to initiate a dialog with the oil importing countries and consumers among the advanced industrial states so as to spare the world a severe crisis arising from the shortage of the most strategic raw material of this age. This call for a dialog stems from their international responsibility toward the world and aims to warn of the seriousness of the development of the situation between oil producers and consumers into a confrontation that would have dire consequences for the whole world.

AL-ITTIHAD continues: OPEC members have made two just, specific demands to oil consumers: first, a reduction in the consumption of this precious commodity; second, the search for other sources of energy. Despite the fairness of these two demands the industrial states, which are consuming oil extravagantly, have not come forward with an appropriate response that demonstrates their eagerness to fulfill their international obligations. Instead, they began to wage a ferocious war against the oil exporting countries under the pretext of what they claim to be the great increases in oil prices. This is despite the fact that these increases have become superficial in view of the drop in the value of the dollar, the major currency used in oil transactions, and in view of the continuing inflation. The current price of oil is now less than its 1974 price.

AL-ITTIHAD says: This demonstrates the extent of the loss that is being incurred by the oil exporting countries. Yet, in spite of this, these countries have not reduced their oil production but increased it to levels that exceed their need for financing development projects. A good example of this is Saudi Arabia's decision to increase its production by a million barrels a day. The UAE, whose needs are covered by the production of 500,000 barrels a day, is producing more than three times this figure--1.8 million barrels a day. In the face of this Dr al-'Utaybah had to appeal to the world saying: We are losing every day. We are consuming our future needs for oil and future generations will blame us for this.

Concluding its editorial AL-ITTIHAD says: Will the advanced states listen to this appeal? Will they put an end to their oil slaughter and their unjustifiable war against the oil exporters who know their international responsibilities and are discharging them honestly despite the losses they are incurring? Such a situation cannot continue until a resource that should not be dissipated is depleted.

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH INTERVIEWED BY AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM

JN031938 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

["Text" of interview granted by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Brother president, how do you assess the current situation in Yemen, particularly since the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution came during your blessed era?

Answer: Nobody can make a full assessment of the current state of affairs in our country at such short notice. However, I can affirm that during the 17 years of the revolution we have indeed been able to make big and important strides in the process of bringing about the six immortal objectives of the revolution and in the process of building a new integrated Yemen, despite the magnitude of the frustrations and the severity of the circumstances through which our country has passed and with which the revolution was faced.

Question: It has been observed that since you assumed power Yemen has begun to adopt a balanced policy. It has been reiterated that this policy has led to a cooling of Yemeni-Soviet relations. Is it true that there are U.S. forces in Yemen?

Answer: I will begin with the second part of the question. I would like to affirm that there are absolutely no foreign forces in Yemen, whether U.S. or other forces. It is absolutely obvious that our country is adopting a clear policy in its relations with fraternal and friendly states. Our country's policy is open and is based on the principles of common interests, positive neutrality, nonalinement, rejection of blocs and coexistence. We have relations with the Eastern and Western camps without being under the banner of either of them. Our relations with the Soviet Union are normal.

Question: How much of the Kuwait agreement has been accomplished so far? Are there obstacles impeding the implementation of this agreement?

Answer: We have been able to implement quite a lot of what had been agreed upon in Kuwait and what is contained in the statement issued there. Some joint unity committees have completed their work and others have yet to do so. So far there have been no obstacles or difficulties impeding the implementation of the Kuwait agreement.

Question: The situation in the south of the Arabian Peninsula and in the Red Sea areas as a whole is now the focus of attention of the entire world. What is Yemen's stand in this respect?

Answer: The Middle East and particularly the Arabian Peninsula are rich in natural resources and have a huge oil wealth, which constitutes the largest reserve for world oil needs. Furthermore, there are several strategic areas, such as the Bab el-Mandeb area. These facts have prompted all the powers to give special interest to the area. However, this does not mean that we allow this interest to assume other forms of conduct and behavior [words indistinct] which reach the extent of influence and domination. We are determined not to allow international conflicts to enter our area. We are determined not to allow any kind of dispute to threaten peace, security and stability in the Red Sea. We want our area to remain an area of security, peace and stability. Naturally this means that we should prepare ourselves and seek to enhance coordination among ourselves in order to consolidate the strength of a unified stand in the Arabian Peninsula area and the Red Sea area as a whole, enabling us to deter any colonialist design of any sort.

Question: The Israeli Air Force has recently made reconnaissance sorties over specific areas in Yemen. Is the enemy still practicing such acts of aggression? Have definite steps been taken to confront the enemy?

Answer: The Israeli Air Force has not made any reconnaissance sorties over any part of our territory. Had it tried to do so we would have repulsed it and would not have allowed it to accomplish its mission. Naturally we are completely ready to confront any form of violation of our national sovereignty in our airspace and our territorial waters.

Question: It is said that relations still exist between Yemen and Egypt despite the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference. Brother Colonel, what is the truth, particularly regarding the secret contacts between you and Cairo?

Answer: We are fully and sincerely committed to the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference and the resolutions and recommendations of the Arab foreign and economy ministers meetings in Baghdad. Therefore, there can be no form of relations between us and Egypt, particularly if you know that the Indian Embassy in Cairo is looking after the affairs of Yemeni nationals residing in Egypt. This proves beyond any doubt that there are no contacts of any kind between us and Cairo.

Question: In your opinion when will circumstances permit the convocation of an Arab summit conference? Why has Yemen recently announced its rejection of a summit at the present time?

Answer: We never announced our rejection of the convening of an Arab summit conference at the current stage but we said--and the talk dealt with the problem in southern Lebanon--that if Lebanese and Palestinian brotherhood prevails in Lebanon there might not be a need for a summit conference. It is sufficient for the foreign and defense ministers to meet.

Question: The Arab reply to the Camp David accords and to the steps taken by the Egyptian president were not up to the level required. In your opinion what is the suitable reply to the Egyptian course?

Answer: We consider the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference and the recommendations of the Arab foreign and economy ministers meeting in Baghdad as an important step on the road to foiling the losing conspiracy which is aimed against the Palestinian people's issue.

Question: Brother President, how do you assess Yemeni-Kuwaiti relations, particularly since Kuwaiti influence can be seen in Yemen within the framework of fraternal cooperation?

Answer: Of course our relations with Kuwait are strong and historic. We mighly appreciate Kuwait's great role in effectively supporting the Yemeni revolution and contributing to the growth in economic and social development in our country.

ADEN REPORTS 'ALI NASIR'S ARRIVAL STATEMENT

ID021710 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the northern part of the homeland in San'a' at noon today. Radio San'a' has reported that brother "Ali 'Abdallah Salih welcomed brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and expressed pleasure at this meeting, held in an atmosphere of fraternity and frankness. Yemeni unity and other matters of current interest were discussed at the meeting which was attended by brother officials from both part of Yemen. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in San'a' at 1200 today to visit the northern part of the homeland within the framework of fraternal meetings between officials of the two parts of Yemen.

Radio San'a' reported that brother Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president of the northern part of the homeland and chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, led those meeting brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on arrival. Others at the airport reception included Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and other senior officials of the northern part. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a statement to the San'a' radio reporter in which he said: [read by announcer]

As we arrive in our Yemeni capital to meet officials in the northern part of the homeland, we would like to confirm that the meeting comes within the framework of the meetings and consultations between Presidents 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The efforts to be made at this meeting will be directed toward the practical implementation of the unity agreements concluded in Cairo, Tripoli and Kuwait. The importance of the meeting is reflected in the fact that it is being held in the capital, San'a', the valiant city which serves as a symbol of resistance against occupation and against invaders from the days of its resistance to Turkish colonialism to its splendid martyrdom in the 70-day siege. [as heard] The meeting is further highlighted because it comes at the climax of the celebration by our Yemeni people of their revolution in all parts of Yemen in which the masses gave deep expression to the establishment of the great goals of the September Revolution. The celbration of that September day truly reflected the spirit of Yemeni feelings toward the Yemeni revolution and toward the goals for which our people have been struggling. Topmost among these is the reunification of the Yemeni territory and people.

Our meeting with the brother officials in San'a' is being held to add new impetus to the common efforts of the two parts of Yemen and to strengthen the revolutionary interaction among the minds and souls of all the honorable citizens desirous of achieving the hopes and aspirations of our Yemeni people for Yemeni unity and social progress.

We are fully aware what these meetings between officials of the two parts represent in terms of removing the state of tension and division and blocking all the gaps through which our people's enemies are attempting to infiltrate to create division and to exacerbate fragmentation by raising problems and planting obstacles in the way of efforts aimed at achieving Yemeni unity and the building of a new flourishing society. Events have confirmed the keenness of the officials in the two parts of Yemen to proceed with perseverance toward the achievement of Yemeni unity. There is no other way for us and our brothers in the northern part of the homeland but that of unity. It is the only way to make our people happy and revive their civilization which used to be a symbol of loftiness and pride.

In our meeting we will strive to facilitate the work of the unity committees in order to help them complete their tasks and to work to activate economic, commercial, cultural and social coordination and consultation over political issues, both Arab and international, which are of interest to the two parts as practical steps toward the implementation of the unity agreements. We hope that our meeting will be within the framework of what we aspire for and what our Yemeni masses aspire for. The masses have rededicated themselves to the September and October revolutions, determined to advance to achieve the goals of the Great September and October revolutions and also the real goals of the Yemeni revolution, for which the masses have sacrificed thousands of martyrs on the hills, plains and valleys of the Yemeni land, both north and south.

The efforts we are making today to reunite our people is the fruit of the struggle of the martyrs and the struggle of Yemeni generations during the various stages of the Yemeni revolution.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI INTERVIEWED BY AL-MUSAWWAR

NC031933 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 Oct--Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has emphasized Egypt's commitment to the Arab collective security pact as well as its constant readiness to defend Arab rights with weapons and men, despite the oneupsmanship of the Arab rejectionists.

In an interview which the weekly magazine AL-MUSAWWAR will publish Friday, 'Ali said that the role of the Egyptian Armed Forces is part of Egypt's historic role in the Arab and African spheres because the armed forces are Egypt's tool in fulfilling its Arab and African commitments.

'Ali said that the Egyptian Armed Forces' role has never changed and that had been confirmed by Egypt's prompt offer of aid to Morocco, Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman should these states be subjected to any aggression.

The minister of defense said that Egypt continues to give military support to many Arab states for the training, organization and planning activities of their armed forces.

'Ali said that Egypt will give special treatment to any request by the Sultanate of Oman because Oman has an objective and positive attitude toward Egypt.

The minister of defense said that Egypt does not impose its military assistance on anyone but that it is ready to give assistance to any Arab state that requests it.

Turning to the Arab Industrialization Organization, the minister of defense affirmed that Egypt is eager to keep it active in order to serve and protect the Arab people, despite the request made by the other three participating states--Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates--that it be liquidated. He said that the organization is continuing on its path of serving the Arab people despite the plots that have been engineered against it.

General 'Ali said in this context that at the military parade scheduled to be held Saturday on the occasion of the October War anniversary, Egypt will present the first products of the antitank "swing fire" rockets factory, which are produced by the Arab Industrialization Organization in cooperation with the British.

Speaking about the policy of diversifying the sources of weapons, which Egypt has been following since the Soviets refused to supply it with weapons in 1973, the minister of defenoe explained that this policy has proven to be completely efficient. He said that the Egyptian Armed Forces now possess several kinds of Western fighters and fighter bombers and that Egypt is currently manufacturing some of the spare parts necessary for its weapons, in cooperation with some Western and socialist states.

The minister of defense affirmed that the Western states and the United States have been fully responsible in supplying Egypt with the weapons it orders.

Referring to recent reports that the Soviet Union has supplied Egypt with weapons, the minister of defense emphasized that the report was not true, but was aimed at obstructing the discussions Vice President Husni Mubarak was conducting with U.S. officials at the time on military cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking about the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the minister of defense affirmed that the military aspects of the treaty are proceeding according to the agreements, without any obstacles and in a satisfactory manner.

General 'Ali said that during the tripartite meeting which Egypt, Israel and the United States recently held in Washington, all obstacles were overcome--obstacles which arose from the use by the Soviets of the right of veto at the UN Security Council to terminate the presence of the UN Security Council to terminate the presence of the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai in application of the peace treaty.

GHALI SUBMITS SUGGESTIONS ON PEACE PROCESS TO VANCE

NC040648 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2258 GMT 3 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that any impromptu international conference to discuss the Middle East question will not have any result or value. He emphasized that Egypt will continue with the tripartite talks with the United States and Israel because they are the basis for action. This was contained in a statement Dr Ghali made to AL-AKHBAR which it will publish in Thursday's edition.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt has submitted a note to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in which it has requested that the building of Israeli settlements be halted, Palestinian political prisoners freed, occupation forces in the West Bank and Gaza reduced and free political discussion permitted. The note also contains a number of measures and arrangements that would help encourage the Palestinian people to participate in the autonomy talks.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM ON EFFECT OF BOYCOTT ON ECONOMY

LD010723 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 22 Sep 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Jamil George report: "World Economic Circles Optimistic About Egypt's Economic Future"]

[Excerpts] Washington--Various world economic circles have expressed their optimism about Egypt's economic future despite the Arab boycott. These circles affirm that the Arab countries have failed to achieve their aim of creating a state of collapse in Egypt's economy, thanks to Egypt's swift action countering the Arab boycott and concluding agreements with several friendly countries.

At present Egypt is seeking to obtain the necessary financing for the new 5-year plan which begins in 1980. Economic circles believe that world institutions and companies will seek to contribute to this financing as an indication of their full confidence in Egypt's future.

Minister of Economy, Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Dr Hamid as-Sayih will leave for Belgrade this weekend to attend the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank at the head of an official delegation.

The Egyptian delegation will hold important contacts with finance and economy ministers of friendly countries and will make preparations for the meeting of the World Bank consultative body in December. The delegation will then visit several other European capitals.

World Bank officials expect the consultative group meeting to be attended by representatives of 20 countries.

Representatives of the Arab countries--Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and the Gulf Arab Fund for Development--will not attend.

The bank experts said that Egypt will obtain about $350 million from the bank this year to finance development projects, as well as credit facilities of between $250 million and $270 million from the IMF once Egypt has paid its share to the bank and committed itself to implementing the agreement concluded between them. A circular agreement is also expected to be concluded with the bank. This means that all money which Egypt repays to the bank returns to it in the form of loans and credit facilities.

The experts also confirm that the Arab boycott has had little effect on the Egyptian economy because of increased state revenue from taxes and customs duties and because of expenditure cuts.

Milhim Salman, in charge of information at the World Bank says that World Bank President Robert McNamara has received a message from Minister of Economy, Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Dr Hamid as-Sayih informing him of the effects of the Arab boycott of projects which Arab funds agreed to finance in cooperation with the World Bank. The message reveals that some projects have been suspended.

These are: The project for modernizing textile plants and the Turrah cement project, to be financed by the Arab fund; the project for widening the Suez Canal, to be financed by the Arab fund, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia; and the project for the second Talkha fertilizer plant, to be financed jointly by Kuwait and the Abu Dhabi fund.

The Egyptians also expect the boycott to affect railroad projects, tanneries and telecommunications. The financing needed for these projects is estimated at $160 million.

Since the Egyptian minister's message was received, intensive meetings have been held at the World Bank by senior officials. Positive solutions to these problems are expected to be reached during the World Bank's annual meetings and consultations, beginning on 2 October. In the meantime, the bank is discussing contributing to energy projects, rural development projects, the development of utilities, the building of an iron and steel plant in Ad-Dakhilah, and the development of fisheries.

U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DEPARTS 2 OCT

NC020822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0746 GMT 2 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct--Mr Erich von Marbod, U.S. assistant secretary of defense [title as received], left Cairo this morning after a visit of several days to Egypt, during which he held military talks with senior Defense Ministry officials.

He had arrived in Cairo last Friday.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

NC022054 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Egypt and the United States today signed an agreement on the operation of the nuclear power station that is supposed to be built in Sidi (Kufayr), west of Alexandria.

According to this agreement, the United States will supply Egypt with the uranium necessary to operate this station, the capacity of which will reach 332,000 kilowatts.

BAGHDAD VOP REJECTS APPEALS TO LAY DOWN ARMS

JN030712 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[From "The Palestinian Diary" program]

[Text] Why is carrying the gun in this stage considered as something in conflict with the Palestinian people's interests, since this is a legitimate right of self-defense against the war of annihilation which is being launched by the Zionists? Meanwhile, the world shows no objection to Tel Aviv's terrorist practices or to its barbaric war against the Palestinians. However, As-Sadat and many others who have been expressing their opinions recently must realize that the Palestinian cannot just wait for the next blow from the Zionist enemy without at least raising his hands to cover his face or to lighten the blow, or even to strike back at the enemy. The tune of placing the Palestinian on the right path is now heard not only from As-Sadat. Hence, how else can we explain the innumerable proposals, suggestions and advice urging the Palestinian to put his gun aside as a sign of good intentions that will also expedite worldwide recognition and support. Those who raise those proposals and suggestions are ignoring inalienable historical facts: That the Palestinian was not the first to draw the gun and not the first to launch any aggression. Actually, the Palestinian has been the victim and the only target of all aggressive, inhuman practices for a long time. This Palestinian has been ignored by the entire world for a long time. No one bothered to listen to this Palestinian until the Palestinian decided to make the entire world listen to him, and that was through a painful cry expressing the sufferings of millions of people. Those who are still appealing to the Palestinian to put his gun aside are ignoring the Palestinian's enemies, who have been practicing premeditated murder for the last 30 years. The big question now is why should the Palestinian put his gun aside, when this gun has carried the Palestinian's pains and voice to whole universe? Why should the Palestinian drop his gun, when it is the only language understood by the Palestinian's enemies? Why should the Palestinian drop his gun when the enemy is launching a war of annihilation against Palestinian villages and centers? The only sound path now is through the gun. This gun is not a Palestinian invention or an unfamiliar choice in the world of politics and diplomacy. However, the Palestinian has not signed any bilateral or collective disarmament agreement. The Palestinian, moreover, is not the only one still holding a gun.

Another question is raised: Why are others building and developing their armed forces and spending billions of dollars on arms? If the gun is no longer significant, necessary and important why is the United States attaching strings to its talks with the developing countries? Why is the United States still fighting wars of aggression and fabricating military coups here and there or instigating riots and even resorting to force in order to maintain its supremacy?

To whom it may concern: We stress that Palestinian blood is the most expensive of all blood. One drop of Palestinian blood costs too much. We are not forced to give excuses or explanations to any one behind curtains, in dark corners or even at the table of negotiations at a time when the Palestinian wound is still bleeding! We know pain very well and are aware of our goals. Not only do we support peace, but we are peace lovers. But what kind of peace? This is the big question. Until those concerned and other mediators really comprehend the Palestinian truth, the gun will continue to be our sole path. We are saying it louder this time: The road to Palestine is through the barrel of the gun.

ATH-THAWRAH ON OMANI FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

JN040816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 October--ATH-THAWRAH reiterates that Iraq will continue to lie in wait for any scheme aimed at harming the Arab nation's sovereignty and independence. Commenting on the press statements of Omani Foreign Minister Qais az-Zawawi, ATH-THAWRAH says today that Iraq will reveal all these schemes through the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and other information media so the masses will be aware of what is being hatched against them in the dark. It asserts that the Ba'th Party's course has been and will continue to be unambiguous and frank, because the truth, the whole truth, belongs to the masses everywhere.

In his statements to the Kuwait AL-ANBA', Az-Zawawi declared that he had received Iraq's reply through ATH-THAWRAH. He said that he was surprised that such important and sensitive issues are published in papers. He was thus referring to Iraq's rejection of the suspicious Omani plan regarding the participation of the United States, Britain and the FRG in an alliance to protect Gulf security. ATH-THAWRAH adds that Az-Zawawi's regret stems from the attempts that are being carried out by the Qabus regime to silently and calmly place the Arab Gulf area under imperialist control. It says that the Qabus regime is trying to shroud the Omani-U.S. plan with secrecy in order to facilitate its implementation. In other words, this regime was expecting an official reply.

ATH-THAWRAH reiterates that Iraq has on many occasions explained its principled and pan-Arab stands toward Gulf security. Iraq rejects any foreign intervention, irrespective of source. In conclusion, ATH-THAWRAH says that Az-Zawawi believed that such important and sensitive issues could deceive the Arab masses.

FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER RETURNS FROM YAR VISIT

JN281356 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Baghdad this afternoon following a 4-day visit to the YAR.

In a statement to INA, the first deputy prime minister said: Our visit to the YAR was positive and constructive. We shared with the Arab nation the joys of the 26 September revolution and conveyed the greetings and congratulations of President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi leadership and people to the YAR president, people and government.

Ramadan added: We held useful discussions with President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani on Arab affairs and fateful issues and established the foundations for promoting exemplary relations between the two fraternal states, the YAR and Iraq.

JOINT MINUTES ON BILATERAL COOPERATION SIGNED WITH PORTUGAL

JN031811 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 October--Joint minutes of the Joint Iraqi-Portuguese Committee for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation were signed here this evening. The minutes organize joint cooperation in the fields of industry, ports, transportation, railroads and housing; the exchange of experts in the field of agriculture; the training of technicians in the aforementioned fields; and the increase of the volume of trade exchange. The minutes also urge the two countries to take part in various international fairs. It will be recalled that these meetings are in line with the bilateral economic cooperation agreement signed in 1977.

AL-HUSS MEETS WITH 'ARAFAT, KHALAF

NC032040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] This evening Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met at his residence in Ad-Dawhah with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and PLO Central Council member Salah Khalaf. During the 1-hour meeting, they discussed the developments of the situation in the south, the entry of the army into the south and the proposed Arab summit conference.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS 3 OCT CABINET MEETING

NC031310 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] The cabinet is now in session. It is reviewing the results of the government's moves at various levels and by Lebanon's diplomatic activities aimed at tackling the situation in the south. The cabinet is also reviewing how Lebanese quarters view ideas of the upcoming steps. President Ilyas Sarkis presided over the cabinet's weekly session at 1130 today. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers attended.

Before the session, President Sarkis met with Prime Minister al-Huss. The two men discussed the Lebanese moves on the Arab and international arenas with a view to tackling the situation in the south. Prime Minister al-Huss explained the results of the talks which he had held with the ambassadors of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to Lebanon. These talks dealt with convening an Arab summit conference and the topics of Prime Minister al-Huss' discussions in Riyadh next Saturday.

At 1000 today, Prime Minister al-Huss met Danny Sham'un in an office in the presidential palace. The hour-long session of talks dealt with the present situation in general. Upon departing the palace, Sham'un said: Prime Minister al-Huss and I have had a long conversation prior to the prime minister's departure for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia next Saturday. Prime Minister al-Huss has spoken to me of the hopes which he pins on this visit. Sham'un said in conclusion: Other meetings will be held with Prime Minister al-Huss upon his return from Saudi Arabia. We now report that the cabinet session ended at 1330.

'ARAFAT VISITS JESSE JACKSON IN BEIRUT

NC032220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 3 Oct 79 NC

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat tonight visited black American civil rights leader Reverend Jesse Jackson at the American University Hospital in Beirut. 'Arafat did not make any statement to newsmen after visiting the U.S. leader. However, informed sources have said that Reverend Jackson is suffering from an intestinal disease. Jackson was scheduled to meet with 'Arafat tonight for talks on peace in the Middle East but he became ill while visiting Damascus. Jackson is scheduled to leave Beirut tomorrow. However, it is not clear whether he will meet with 'Arafat in the morning.

'AUTHORITATIVE' SOURCE CONFIRMS SAUDI SHIPPING BAN

NC021746 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 2 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Oct, 2. (AFP)--Saudi Arabia's reported decision to ban from its ports any Lebanese ship or ship in transit from Lebanon was confirmed here today by an authoritative Lebanese source.

The Saudi move resulted from last month's hijacking of a cargo ship with goods for Saudi Arabia. The source said the Lebanese Foreign Ministry had received a Saudi note informing it of the decision. In addition to the ban, no company with ships calling at Lebanon will be allowed to deal with Saudi Arabia unless it breaks off the Lebanese connection. Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, who goes to Riyadh on Saturday, will discuss the question with the Saudi authorities.

SENEGALESE TROOPS, ARMED MEN CLASH IN SOUTH

NC031550 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 3 Oct 79 NC

[Text] An armed clash occurred in the south between the Senegalese forces of UNIFIL and a number of Palestinian and leftist armed men. The Palestinians and leftists had tried to infiltrate across the barricades of the Senegalese forces at the approaches of the town of Jwayya. An exchange of fire ensued. But it subsided following the Palestinians' retreat.

VOICE OF HOPE: MISSING PLANE PASSENGERS, AS-SADR IN LIBYA

NC031116 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Oct 79 NC

[Text] In August, a number of Libyan MIGS flew over Egyptian territory and forced a Lebanese plane to change course and land in Libya. The plane belonged to millionaire 'Ala' ad-Din Bakri. On board the plane were Bakri, a German pilot, a French pilot, a Swiss citizen and Mrs Theresa (Drake), who is British and works as a secretary for Mr Bakri.

According to informed sources, Bakri was going to sign an agreement with Egypt and Syria on the purchase of a huge arms deal worth 120 million pounds sterling. As for Mrs (Drake), who served with the British Army in Belfast, she is now on the death list of Irish terrorists who are financed by Al-Qadhdhafi. According to the same source, the kidnaped group is now being detained in the infamous Libyan prison in the Libyan desert known as Waw al-Kabir, where the Libyan despot is also detaining His Eminence Musa as-Sadr.

VOL REPORTS ARMORED CONVOYS ON SHTAWRAH-BHAMDUN ROAD

NC020820 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 2 Oct 79 NC

[Text] According to reports received at dawn today, convoys of [presumably Syrian] armored vehicles, tanks and heavy guns have been seen on the Shtawrah-Bhamdun road. However, it is not yet known whether these convoys are on their way to Syria or Lebanon.

FIVE PERSONS TAKEN TO ISRAEL FROM SOUTH

NC031934 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 3 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] At 1000 today five persons from Shab'a were taken by an Israeli officer and his aides to Israel. The reasons for or the details of this action are still not clear.

PRESIDENT PRESIDES OVER PARTY, STATE OFFICIALS MEETING

JN031820 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1115 today, President Hafiz al-Asad presided over a meeting which comprised the comrade secretaries of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party branches, the governors and heads of the Syrian popular organizations' executive bureaus. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Ba'th Party Regional Command Assistant Secretary Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj and Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya.

President al-Asad discussed the progress of work at the party's branches and in the provinces' state institutions with the conferees. A discussion was also held on party action and the need to promote it as well as on the affairs of the popular organizations in the provinces and the need to strengthen their role.

In his directives, the president stressed the importance of adhering to and interacting with the masses, as well as the importance of finding and applying formulas which guarantee the masses' participation in discussing the state's public affairs. The president explained to the conferees what has taken place at the recent meetings of the party command, the National Progressive Front's Central Command and the importance of the subjects discussed at these meetings.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM RETURNS FROM NEW YORK 3 OCT

JN040641 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus last night. He led the Syrian Arab Republic's delegation to the meetings of the UN General Assembly. In his address to the assembly Khaddam explained the circumstances of the Arab nation and the current international situation.

DAMASCUS NOTES ISRAELI REPORT ON U.S. MIDEAST FORCE

JN031129 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[Text] In occupied Palestine, the newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that a special U.S. force has been formed for intervention in the Middle East. Citing U.S. military sources, YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that this military force is 100,000 men strong, that its formation will be announced soon and that if it should have to intervene quickly in the area, Israel will supply it with the necessary arms.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI EXPLAINS NATURE OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES

LD031844 Tripoli JANA in English 1620 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi, October 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel al-Qadhdhafi last night took part in the evening session of the international seminar currently held at Ghar Younis University, Benghazi.

Elaborating on a communication made by Dr Henry Clement from the U.S.A., he stated that people's congresses include all the people and are not elected by the masses, as thought by the speaker. The people divide themselves into people's congresses which involve all citizens without exceptions.

On the speaker's view that it is impossible to bring about radical changes, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that on the contrary everything is radically changeable and that this is obvious in the situation in Libya. "Libya changed from a kingdom to a Jamahiriyah. The workers changed from wage-workers to partners, and government system made way to the rise of the people's authority. All these changes are radical", he said.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the idea of the impossibility of radical change is a product of Western culture to which the speaker belonged. He added that the whole Western culture is now staggering before the continuous changes taking place in the world.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on to comment on the paper of Dr Issam Naaman, a lecturer at Beirut University, who gave a lecture about the possibility for one sector of a society to impose its hegemony over the others through its unions.

He said: "All over the world, trade unions rule their members in a dictatorial way. This is a current practice in all trade unions, which exist under the prevailing regimes the world over. The situation is totally different in a society of the masses where people's congresses, in vocational bodies, decided and selected a people's committee to run the administration.

The people's congress of vocational bodies discuss its own affairs. The members of the people's congress of vocational bodies are all members in the basic people's congresses.

This is why trade unions in the society of the masses differ radically from all other traditional unions".

Concerning Dr Issam's view on the importance of awareness in the practice of democracy and the relation between awareness and education, the colonel said: "The illiterate can have knowledge through experience, which can enable him to make sound decisions, while a university educated person can act ignorantly, not being able to make sound decisions regarding his future".

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that the third part of the Green Book has brought the solution to such a problem as he said: "Knowledge or education does not represent the organized method. Classified subjects which the student is bound to learn in printed books, sitting on rows of seats, are the prevalent form of knowledge today all over the world and are going against freedom. Compulsory education, which the states throughout the world imposed on their youths, is one of the styles of repression of freedom."

The evening session was also attended by Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi. Amongst the other lectures discussed were those given by Dr Enayatollah from the Pakistani University of Islamabad and by Mr Cradon, a Peronist Argentine.

Dr Enayatollah's lecture dealt with economic development in a new socialist society, the contemporary economic crisis and the increasing oppression of workers. He stressed that the theories provided in the green book offer the only radical solution to the chronic economic crisis.

Other speakers were from Upper Volta, Guinea.

AT-TURAYKI MEETS FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS AT UN

PDRY Foreign Minister

LD032114 Tripoli JANA in English 1841 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, Oct 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary held a meeting today with Mr. Salim Muhammad Muti, foreign minister of Democratic Yemen, at the U.N. headquarters in New York. They discussed the latest developments on the Arab level, the items on the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the U.N. General Assembly and the French invasion of Central Africa. The Yemeni foreign minister confirmed to the foreign secretary that Democratic Yemen strictly opposes the French intervention, considers it as a violation of the principles of the United Nations Organisation and (?sees) in it an intervention in the affairs of a member-state of the U.N., the Organization of African Unity and the non-alignment movement.

Cuban Foreign Minister

LD032043 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Dr. 'Ali at-Turayki, foreign secretary, held a meeting yesterday with his Cuban counterpart and the president of the non-aligned movement, during which the outcome of the Havana September non-aligned summit was reviewed, especially the resolution dealing with the Palestinian question and condemning the capitulatory treaty signed by the defeated president and (Israel).

The two sides agreed to take the necessary steps to implement the resolution. They have also discussed the French invasion of Central Africa, because she is a member of non-aligned movement.

The Cuban foreign minister affirmed his country's rejection of any intervention in Africa, for this would threaten the continent's security and independence.

The question will be raised again during the non-aligned foreign minister meetings in New York tomorrow.

MOROCCO

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRIME MINISTER'S DAKAR INTERVIEW

LD031536 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Maata Bouabid, prime minister and justice minister, has reaffirmed that Morocco wants the Sahara to be a zone of peace and cooperation. In an interview with the Senegalese LE SOLEIL, he said that the Saharan problem is a bilateral problem between Morocco and Algeria; a problem which Algeria is imposing on Morocco, after it had created the so-called POLISARIO. The prime minister explained that the so-called POLISARIO is nothing but a group of mercenaries set up by Algeria, attacking Morocco and carrying out subversive action against it.

Asked about the reason which prompted the king not to attend the Monrovia conference, the prime minister explained that his majesty has explained those reasons. He added that at the time when his majesty extended his hand, Morocco was the target of a treacherous attack by the mercenaries; so he abandoned the idea of going to Monrovia.

Referring to the impact caused by his majesty's invitation to the countries neighboring the Sahara to find a comprehensive settlement for the problem of the Sahara from the ocean to the Red Sea, the prime minister pointed out that the royal initiative is in its infancy, adding that he had discussed the issue with President Sekou Toure. The present chairman of OAU was also informed of it and the Guinean president had also told him that he was aware of it. Mr Bouabid added that Morocco regards the exploitation of common resources looking toward the future and finding outlets to the sea for countries that lack them, as constructive proposals.

Asked about Algeria's real interest, which Algeria seeks by disturbing the balance in northwest Africa, the prime minister replied by reviewing Morocco's effort and his majesty's proposals for establishing cooperation all over the Sahara from the Atlantic to the Red Sea. He observed that the king went still further with a proposal enabling Algeria to have access to ports on the Atlantic. He observed that the firm rejection of Morocco's proposals could be explained only by Algeria's and Libya's adherence to the policy of domination. He recalled how at the beginning Libya stated that it was against small entities, and how the head of the Libyan state recently told a magazine that he supported the POLISARIO.

Replying to questions about Morocco's opinion regarding the neutrality which Mauritania calls for, the prime minister said that Mauritania has the right to take all decisions which it regards as suitable for its policy, provided that they do not conflict with Morocco's interests. The prime minister observed that Morocco fears pressures other than that from (?Mauritania). He stressed Morocco's commitments to Mauritania, and its intention to honor these commitments. He said: We ask Mauritania to remain neutral.

Replying to questions about his majesty's press conference statement on 19 August regarding the possibility of giving Algeria an outlet to the Atlantic, the prime minister said that this once more stresses the peaceful spirit of his majesty and the Moroccan people. He explained that Morocco's initiatives are also for finding just solutions for all problems, but Morocco will never go as far as surrendering one inch of its national soil.

The correspondent referred to the nonalinement conference in Havana, observing that it was a dispute, rather a battle between Cuba--which is trying to drag the nonalined countries into the USSR orbit--and the moderate countries which reject all alinement. He asked the prime minister's opinion on this. The answer was that the essential problem is to know whether the movement will continue to be a nonalined movement, and if Castro is trying to shift its direction towards Moscow. He observed that Fidel Castro's natural allies are the Soviet Union and other Eastern states. He added that one cannot judge the result of the direction which Cuba wants for the movement until after the end of its chairmanship of it. He also observed that what harassed the participants in the conference was that passing the resolutions took place [word indistinct]. This was always in the interest of (?actions) prepared by the organizers of the conference.

LIBYA, SAUDI ARABIA JOINT MEDIATION EFFORT REPORTED

LD032001 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Rabat--The Moroccan paper AL-MITHAQ AL-WATANI published a report here today quoting Arab diplomatic sources that there is a significant possibility the Saudi monarch and the Libyan president will pay a joint visit to both Morocco and Algeria within the framework of an Arab effort to put an end to the artificial Sahara dispute.

The paper said that this was proposed during the visit which the Saudi monarch recently paid to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which expressed its readiness to make such an initiative.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ADDRESSES TRADE UNIONS FEDERATION 30 SEP

JN011057 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 1 October--President Ja'far Numayri has reiterated that the Arab struggle has taken a serious turn calling for accurate calculations. He added: We must not neglect these development, particularly as they have been exported to us by means of plots, maneuvers and the financing of certain elements, which are gambling with our national and pan-Arab unity under pan-Arab slogans. He said: Although we do not reject these slogans, we condemn conspiracy and mercenaries as a means of imposing domination and oppression upon us. In his speech to the trade unions federation last night, President Numayri explained that now that there are signs of the presence of oil resources in Sudan and now that Sudan's tremendous development progress is interacting with the Arab and African worlds, Sudan has become a target for plotters and overambitious people.

President Numayri called on the union members to consider the regional and international reality surrounding Sudan, pointing out the explosive sites and instability near Sudan's eastern and western borders and the effect of their outcome, complications and repercussions on Sudan.

MINISTERIAL CONSULTATIONS HELD ON SETTLEMENT EXPANSION

TA031554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The entire Cabinet will decide on the expansion of seven Judaea and Samaria settlements. This was decided today during ministerial consultations under the chairmanship of the prime minister. During the debate, the defense minister expressed fear of making decisions on this matter now in light of Israel's domestic and external situation. Ministers Burg and Sharon, on the other hand, demanded that the decision to expand the settlements be made today as Minister Weizman had promised the heads of the NRP on Yom Kippur eve, or so they claim.

Minister Sharon said one should not take into account criticism from abroad or in Israel because Israel is in any case being condemned and will continue to be condemned. He claims that a senior Egyptian officer had told him in Alexandria that the Egyptians are not exerting pressure in regard to the settlement issue because they think the settlements would dissolve of their own accord.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the defense establishment has consolidated a plan to expand the seven Judaea and Samaria settlements. It calls for relocating some of them, which would enable their expansion. The defense establishment supports holding a discussion in principle on the questions pertaining to this issue, our correspondent has learned. The defense minister has not changed his views and continues to assess things, as do the other ministers.

DAYAN BRIEFS FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SECURITY COMMITTEE

TA031635 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Israel has informed the United States that its pullback from the Sinai cannot be expected to be completed in 2 and 1/2 years unless a monitoring force is established as stipulated in the peace treaty. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan reported this in his review before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Here is a report by our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi: [begin recording]

The foreign minister reviewed the agreement reached during the talks he and the defense minister held in Washington in regard to the Sinai supervision provisions. The United States has taken upon itself the responsibility for supervision of the Sinai and is obliged not to remove its monitoring force until an alternative force, which would take responsibility for supervision, is established. The United States wished to include UN observers in the monitoring force, without at the same time diminishing its own responsibility. This applies to Areas A and B on the map of the Sinai appended to the peace treaty; the larger part of the areas will be evacuated by January 1980. As for Area C, which will be evacuated in another 2 and 1/2 years, the United States has taken upon itself to establish either a multinational or a UN force.

The United States noted the Israeli Government's announcement that the completion of the withdrawal from this area--Area C--is not to be expected unless a force is prepared to carry out the jobs it is to take upon itself as specified in the peace treaty.

The foreign minister said the Egyptians had retreated from the agreement reached during the Haifi talks which--as understood in Israel--stipulated that joint Israeli-Egyptian guards would operate in Area B. The Egyptians had only agreed that joint patrols would be carried out in the buffer zone.

The foreign minister stated that he had examined the possibilities which are currently open to us and he recommends accepting the proposal worked out in Washington. The details of this proposal are not contained in a signed treaty, but they are detailed in a document the United States has sent Israel which states that the United States takes upon itself the responsibility for the supervision, while emphasizing the reliability and the effect it has on both parties. [end recording]

Arens on Arrangements

TA031405 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Oct 79 TA

[Text] To the news in detail and first to the meeting this morning in the Knesset of the foreign affairs and defense committee. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who yesterday briefed the Cabinet on the peace agreement monitoring plan in Sinai brought back from the United States, today briefed the Knesset committee, where once more he ran into stiff criticism. Following the meeting, reporter David Essing spoke to committee chairman Moshe Arens. [begin recording]

[Arens] I think that probably it will be difficult to find anybody in Israel today who will tell you that the provisions, as they seem to be agreed on right now, for verification or monitoring of demilitarization and reduction of forces in some of the areas in Sinai, and provision ofearly warning in case of violation of these, that these provisions are adequate; I don't think they are adequate.

[Essing] What is inadequate about them, the fact that there is no guarantee for setting up a multinational force to monitor the peace treaty after Israel pulls back to the international border?

[Arens] Well, the degree of adequacy, I think, can be expressed and should be expressed, and should be judged, in technical terms. In other words, what is the probability that, if there is a deviation from the provisions of the agreement, in terms of forces located and deployed in certain areas, that this information will be available to Israel quickly, in effect, in real time, at the time it happens? And what is the probability that, in case there is a major violation of the restrictions on deployment of forces, Israel will have early warning and, especially, in time, in order to take the appropriate measures, military measures? What is the probability that Israel will have proof positive that we will be able to display to the world, in case there is a violation of the agreement? I think that, if you look at the provisions of the agreement, it is going to be very difficult to answer positively to these questions.

[Essing] You sound very concerned, Professor Arens. I understand you are going to Prime Minister Begin today about the problem. Is that so?

[Arens] Yes, we decided that two members of the committee, Mr Ben-Me'ir and myself, will be meeting with Mr Begin on this question today.

[Essing] What do you hope will come out of the meeting with the prime minister?

[Arens] Well, we are going to see the prime minister in order to express our concern and in order to hear how he views the situation, and what options are open to Israel at this stage.

[Essing] At the same time, Foreign Minister Dayan says that he got--he and Defense Minister Weizman got--the best deal possible in Washington?

[Arens] Well, I don't think that as far as Israel is concerned, when we talk about the most basic of Israel's security interests, it's a question of judging a deal by whether it's the best deal possible under present circumstances. I think that when Israel withdraws from the Sinai and, in effect, will be facing Egypt on the 1967 borders, it is a matter of providing for ourselves assurance, in terms of the technical questions that I asked before, that we have received positive answers and that we are not taking significant dangers upon ourselves. [end recording]

Weizman on Arrangements

TA031816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 3 Oct 79 TA

[Interview with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman by Yitzhaq Golan, Ze'ev Schiff and Yosef Harif within the framework of the "weekly news conference"; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Golan] Let us move to yesterday's Cabinet meeting at which a document was submitted regarding the Sinai supervision arrangements. The question is: Does this draft proposal not violate the Camp David agreement and constitute a U.S. withdrawal from its commitments according to that agreement?

[Weizman] My belief--and I beg the pardon of some--is that after the peace agreement there are numerous natural hesitations and fears due to the difference between the situation after the signing of the peace treaty and that which existed before, a situation of tension or war, of skepticism in regard to reaching an agreement with one of the Arab countries. Some of these may be justified, but in my estimation some of them are exaggerated. From time to time, then, this hesitant and fearful person waits and looms for opportunities or subjects in regard to which we have supposedly been set up or cheated, in regard to which a deviation or a distortion or a bypassing of agreements is supposed to have taken place.

Therefore, I believe--and this is not a matter of the Camp David agreement but of the peace treaty, and the difference between the two should be remembered--and of course it is written in the peace agreement that there will be a UN force, or a multinational force instead, that will supervise the various conditions of the peace agreement. There is no need to repeat this. It is true that the U.S. President wrote a letter to the prime minister in which he says that, if no UN force is established, he will do his best to set up a multinational force instead. An argument exists here: Did the Americans mean this to happen in the final stage, or should this be the rule also in the interim stage? The Americans claim this refers to the final stage and not the interim stage. If this is true, neither we nor they paid attention to the need to find a different solution. Since we find ourselves in such an argument--and there are arguments and different interpretations regarding many treaties, by the way--I do not think that what the Americans proposed deviates from the peace agreement provided we accept their assumption that their solution is left only for the final stage.

Well, then, I am of the opinion--and I hold this opinion not only because I was a party to the discussions there--that the agreement we reached--if the Cabinet indeed approves it as I have recommended and will recommend--to the effect that those U.S. citizens present in the Sinai today and known as the SFM [acronym in English, standing for the Sinai Field Mission], will undertake, through a method which seems right to me, the supervision over the issue of whether the size of the Egyptian forces and their deployment is compatible with the peace treaty is a good agreement.

[Harif] I understand, Mr Weizman, that you are basing yourself on the various interpretations of the peace agreement. However, yesterday--you may not want to mention ministers by their names--we understood from Minister Moshe Dayan that the Egyptians had violated an understanding reached between Begin and As-Sadat at their meeting in Haifa. Which understanding, if any, was violated? Could you explain this to us?

[Weizman] First, I would suggest the following: I think we had better not discuss the question of whether the Egyptians have violated what transpired between the prime minister and President as-Sadat in Haifa. I suggest we wait for the next Cabinet meeting since the Cabinet meeting yesterday was not conclusive, as you all know. The agreement will again be presented at the next Cabinet meeting. Its technical aspects will be presented by Maj Gen Avraham Tamir--Avrasha, as we call him--and it is my belief that after it is presented and certain things are made clear--including what was discussed between Begin and As-Sadat and what was presented and later agreed upon in Washington--it will be obvious that it is possible to continue the peace process with Egypt, that it is possible to reach the Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish line and that it is possible and worth it to rely--if one wants to rely on anybody at all--on the IDF. [laughter] It is worthwhile relying on ourselves, but if we want to rely on anybody, then I think that it is possible to rely on U.S. supervision in the Sinai at least as much if not more than we can rely on a UN force.

[Harif] I can only take pride in the tasks the IDF will be able to carry out, and I do rely on the IDF. But it seems to me that you are simplifying things a little and do not mention a few important points. We have not yet discussed the question: The Cabinet member who severely warned--as one of the ministers expressed it yesterday--against the observers' force replacing the UN Emergency Force, who severely warned against accepting this even in principle since this implies that now a clear commitment concerning the multinational force is not being kept...

[Weizman] Yosef, Yosef, Yosef. First, you are speeding up too much; and the question is who is interviewing whom--you me or me you. I am prepared to change places. [laughter] I have said and repeat--you have not noticed since you wrote down for yourself the questions you were going to ask me--that the United States claims that what it has said is that it will make an effort to set up a multinational force in the final stages of the withdrawal to the international line.

[Harif] And what if it cannot? What then?

[Weizman] If it cannot, then in 2 and 1/4 years we will discuss this. First, I do not think it is sound or hygenic [previous word in english] to use euphemistic language to try to get my opinion about another minister's observations. If anyone wants to know some other minister's views--as you do in this case--I suggest that he go and ask the minister concerned. On the matter of a temporary substitute for a UN force or a multinational force in Sinai, you should remember we are talking about a temporary stage until we reach the international line. We are talking about the 2 and 1/4 years between the time we get to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line--January 1980--and the time we return to the international border--April 1982. What is the alternative at this stage, basing ourselves on the assumption that in the final stage the United States will have to abide by its commitment involving either a UN force or a multinational force? I assume that, if a year before the date of reaching the final line the United States does not find a solution, the Israeli Government will then make sharp decisions regarding the continuation of the process.

Our listeners had better understand then that the issue under discussion here is a temporary or interim stage and not a final arragement concerning the permanent Egyptian-Isralei peaceful settlement that will begin in April 1982. It is specified in the treaty: Either a UN or a multinational force. We will insist on this.

[Schiff] What do sharp decisions mean? Does this mean we will mot be able to withdraw?

[Weizman] Possibly. It is very possible that a Cabinet in 1982 that finds itself facing the end of the process of return to the international border and a situation in which the United States and the United Nations are not fulfilling the commitment included in the peace treaty will decide that unless a solution is found it will not withdraw. This is possible. I only suggest not putting the cart before the limping horses. We are talking about an interim stage and for this stage we have found a solution together with the United States. The foreign minister and I think it is a resonable and good arrangement. We should alsp remember that the IDF will be strongly deployed between the Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish line and the international border in case something happens, God forbid. We should remember that about 1,000 Israelis will be in the buffer zone [previous two words in English] at several observation and supervision points. Therfore, I think that this solution of 200 well-equipped Americans concerned with supervision in area A and B is rather good. This is especially so when we speak of an army which is several times stronger than it was during the Yom Kippur War a mere 6 years ago.

[Schiff] Mr Weizman, when you had that particular argument in the United States you said that, if the terrorists violate the cease-fire in southern Lebanon, the IDF will act in a grand or unprecedented way. What do you mean? Could you elaborate?

[Weizman] Look I am sorry this is the question that is asked last. I know that in a minute an advertisement instead of my remarks on Lebanon will be broadcast. I am sorry. I suggest that we hold a much lengthier discussion on this since this question is very complex. For example, what can one gain by limited operations? What achievements can be made in less restricted operations and so on. For instance, we carried out retaliatory acts for many years before the Sinai campaign until things built up to the Qadesh war [the Sinai campaign]. We carried out many acts before the Litani operation, and the Litani operation following them, of course. There were acts here and there--acts which were praised by all and in which we hit over 200 terrorists--prior to the heavy shelling. As far as I am concerned, if terrorist activity is resumed, we will have to consider the method and the method will have to be such as to yield the best results.

[Golan] Than you very much, sir.

MA'ARIV on Arrangements

TA030915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 Gmt 3 Oct 79 TA

[From the review of the midday press editorials]

[Excerpt] MA'ARIV writes about the supervision of the peace in Sinai, saying that nothing would have been easier and more convenient for the Americans than to have moved toward us on the matter of establishing a special U.S. force until the implementation of the peace treaty is completed, taking advantage of the obstinate Soviet refusal to aid in the establishment of a multinational force.

First of all, this is what the United States promised us at Camp David; second, the Americans agreed and even asked to send a special U.S. force to Sinai; and third, this would have given the United States a special security status throughout the African Continent and around it. Had such a golden opportunity fallen into the hands of the Soviet Union and anyone had asked it to send a special Soviet force, would it have turned down this request? But the United States does not dare. From a power finding itself in a state of constant international assault, such as in Cuba and on other fronts, we cannot expect firmness.

4 Oct Press

TA040708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Oct 79 TA

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HA'ARETZ says that no matter how much we probe the issue of the monitoring arrangements in Sinai, it appears that we have no means to intimidate Washington in this matter, except by threatening to stop the IDF withdrawal. Since only a small Cabinet minority is ready for this, there is no choice but to ratify the agreement as it was brought to Jerusalem by the foreign minister. Formulation changes that might be required cannot change its political content. It is therefore difficult to understand why the prime minister and the foreign minister failed to demand the ministers' approval unambiguously. The foreign minister, who at first gave the impression that he himself had doubts about his creation, and the prime minister, who most of the time kept silent, encouraged a discussion that again generated the feeling that this Cabinet is incapable of making decisions.

HATZOFE writes that the public is entitled to clear information about the contents of the agreement regarding the supervisory arrangements in Sinai since it is left perplexed by the Cabinet sessions and cannot judge whether the foreign minister or the ministers opposing the arrangement are right. Hence, better the Cabinet should publish the content of the agreement so that the public could make up its mind and express its opinion about it.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that, under the given circumstances, one should not reject the replacement of the multinational force by an American force. The proposals to suspend the withdrawal from Sinai until the multinational force is established reflect the views of those Cabinet members who apparently regret the peace agreement proper. The U.S. supervision proved itself in the past by the early warning stations. It is to be assumed that now too, when the peace arrangements are being implemented, monitoring will be no less dependable than supervision by soldiers from other countries.

HAMODI'A believes the chief misgiving the Cabinet should have now is that a concession on our part on clauses that have been formulated and signed is liable only to provoke more such demands toward us. Eventually we may be confronted with an explicit demand that Israel forfeit what it had been promised, based on this precedent in which Israel gave in on the character of the force to supervise the peace arrangements. This is the central consideration that should be guiding the Cabinet when it meets again to discuss and decide on a proposal that was agreed upon in the United States.

The Jerusalem POST believes the Cabinet will in the end probably ratify the deal, despite the views expressed yesterday by the Knesset committee, only because Mr Begin has already endorsed it as the best that could be secured in the circumstances. The issue will then have been resolved.

But what is likely to remain in the public memory is the manner in which the Cabinet once again hurtled aimlessly into and out of an issue of its own making.

HADASHOT YISRAEL writes that it appears that the dispatch of U.S. citizens to Sinai, if to observation posts only, is unlikely to improve Israel's image in America's public opinion. The Cabinet should take this aspect into consideration. If a different solution can be found, this would be much more desirable.

JERUSALEM POST COMMENTS ON CARTER'S 1 OCT SPEECH

TA030625 Jerusalem POST in English 3 Oct 79 p 8 TA

[Editorial: "Carter Backs Down"]

[Text] Looked at from a somewhat distant point of vantage, President Carter's decision to put up without much further ado with the presence of a Soviet Army brigade in nearby Cuba appears to have been fairly inevitable. What effect the decision will have on the global power balance, and especially on its perception, is another matter.

Mr Carter is, of course, right in suggesting that a few thousand Soviet troops in Cuba (even if their duties include something more than just training) are not the equivalent of a pile of Soviet missiles. The diplomatic confrontation which their discovery occasioned cannot therefore be likened to the 1962 Cuban missile crisis--with the Americans conceding defeat this time. A return to the cold war must, for this reason alone, be ruled out. But the result is all the same a concession of U.S. defeat, and a clear-cut Soviet victory. Arguably, it represents a major revision of the unwritten code of detente.

One rule of detente has so far barred the physical presence of the troops of either superpower at the doorstep of the other. By refusing to budge, or even to make a gesture of budging, after being ferreted out in Cuba, the Soviets have served notice that this no longer applies--to them. Indeed it is entirely possible that they contrived to lift the blackout on their military presence in the Caribbean island as a deliberate snub to the Americans. They may well have assumed that the U.S. would not have any reasonable retaliatory option, such as the Senate's declining to ratify the SALT II agreement without crippling amendments. Judging from Mr Carter's reaction, they were right.

Worse in some respects than the Soviet snub has been the humiliation visited upon the U.S. by its troublesome little neighbor, Cuba itself. Mending fences with communist Cuba, despite its obviously irrevocable commitment to the Soviet Union, was one of President Carter's main policy innovations. His recompense at the hands of President Castro has been intensified Cuban intervention in African affairs, on the side of the West's enemies; and now this.

Nations around the world will have to sit up and take stock of the situation thus created. In the Middle East, some of the Arab regimes, the Libyans for example, may now feel that they have been unduly hesitant about allowing Soviet troops on their soil. Some other nations are bound to take a fresh close look at their American alliance.

No doubt the U.S. remains a superpower. It is still able, all by itself, to incinerate the whole wide world. But in the stakes of political influence it appears to have slid behind the Soviet Union.

This is sad news, not only for Americans.

FOREIGN MINISTER YAZDI INTERVIEWED BY BEIRUT AN-NAHAR

NC030950 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 1 Oct 79 pp 1, 9 NC

[Rafil Khalil al-Ma'luf undated interview in New York with Iranian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi]

[Text] Question: How do you envisage future Arab-Iranian relations?

Answer: I believe that future relations between the two sides are bright. The two sides have interests and other matters in common.

Question: Some Arab states believe that there are still some unresolved problems between Iran and the Arabs dating back to the time when the shah was in power. One of these problems is the question of the three islands seized by the shah. There is also apprehension among some Arab quarters that Iran still feels that it is responsibible for the security of the Gulf, thus giving rise to concern about Iranian hegemony?

Answer: It seems that these Arab quarters are working against our revolution. Those who are raising these issues in the Persian Gulf have no right to do so. If there is any question, it must be raised by those Arabs who have the right to do so and not by those unconcerned by the subject, unless it is to create problems in the area, believing that they are the spokesman for the Arabs, which I believe they are not.

Aside from this our relations with the Arabs are good. There is great understanding between us and we look forward to a better future.

Question: How would you describe Iraqi-Iranian relations?

Answer: They are very cool.

Question: Why?

Answer: Because the Iraqis have unjustifiable apprehensions about the Iranian revolution.

Question: Why do you believe they have these apprehensions?

Answer: Some are telling us that our revolution has created reverberations and repercussions in their countries, and they blame us for this. We can do nothing about this and nobody can blame us because of the revolution we staged. In our opinion, the Iraqi Government should be very happy because the Iranian revolution brought about the shah's downfall and ended Israeli influence in Iran. The Iraqis should have good reasons to welcome and support this revolution. Any support for the Iranian revolution is support for the Arab cause and any attack on the Iranian revolution only serves the enemies of the Arab people. We hope that, as friends and brothers, the Iraqis will understand this.

Question: A short while ago, you mentioned the term "the Persian Gulf," while at the onset of the revolution you named the Gulf the Islamic Gulf. Can this be considered an indication that the Iranian revolution is turning toward Persian nationalism?

Answer: We cannot change geography and history. From the beginning of history it has been called the Persian Gulf.

The Iranians and the Arabs live on the shores of the Gulf, but its name is the Persian Gulf. There is the Sea of Oman, whose entire shores are Iranian. Should the name of the Sea of Oman be changed for this reason?

In 1965 I visited Egypt and met with 'Abd an-Nasir. At that time we were preparing for the revolution in Iran and sending people for training in various countries, including Egypt.

I told 'Abd an-Nasir: You must change your policy in order to improve relations between the Iranian and Arab peoples, why do you name it the Arab Gulf? Its name is the Persian Gulf.

'Abd an-Nasir answered me: You are right but we want to fight the shah and we want to use all means to achieve this goal. The story of the Persian Gulf began in 'Abd an-Nasir's days. Now that the shah has gone the Islamic revolution in Iran is the Arabs' best friend and we consider ourselves almost as one nation.

Question: Some believe that Iran has a desire for hegemony. Accusations are being made that you are encouraging the Shi'ites of Bahrain to stir up problems. The question is, do you encourage this or do you want to put an end to the explosive situation?

Answer: We are against intervention in the internal affairs of other states. We have reaffirmed this too often. However, the natural impact of the revolution is not of our making. Our brothers in the Arab states must be realistic and admit this impact, which is the natural outcome of the Iranian revolution. They must acclimatize in one way or another to the new situation.

Question: Are you ready to assist in reducing the tension and to use your influence to calm down the situation in Bahrain?

Answer: Yes, of course, if our Arab brothers want us to help but the decision is not up to us.

Question: Does the regime in Tehran have any connection with what has happened and what is happening in Bahrain?

Answer: No, we have no connection and we have not created anything.

Question: Are you trying to calm down the situation there?

Answer: Why should we intervene?

Question: Because you have influence there.

Answer: We will use our influence if the Bahrainis ask us to do so.

Question: Have they asked?

Answer: They have not asked so far. If they ask, we are ready. I reaffirm that we have not created a situation and we do not want to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state. If there is a problem in Bahrain, its solution is the prerogative of the Government of Bahrain.

Question: Do you want to solve the problem?

Answer: Yes, of course.

Question: One month before the success of the Iranian revolution, you said in an interview with the New York TIMES that Arab nationalism does not exist. Is this true?

Answer: I did not say that Arab nationalism does not exist. I said that if Arab nationalism remains without a doctrinal and philosophical basis, or without ideological dimension, and if it remains just a political identity, this is not enough for its survival. I believe that Arab nationalism needs an ideological dimension so as to be able to survive and prosper. When we see that President 'Abd an-Nasir, whom I hold in high esteem, has been succeeded by As-Sadat, this means there is something wrong not only with As-Sadat but also with the political system that has been ruling Egypt for years. Why should As-Sadat be 'Abd an-Nasir's successor? Is it because he has betrayed the Egyptian people's cause, the Arab cause and the Palestinian cause? This is the first aspect of the problem. The other aspect is how a person like As-Sadat could become president of Egypt after 'Abd an-Nasir's death, unless there was something wrong with the political system and structure which enabled this man to attain power. I believe this happened because there is no ideological dimension for Arab nationalism.

Question: How do you explain President as-Sadat's attack on Ayatollah Khomeyni?

Answer: If you study the political history of As-Sadat, you will not be surprised. This man turned his back on the Arabs and the Palestinians, worked against Arab aspirations, went to Israel and capitulated. When the shah left Iran, he went to Egypt where he found refuge. From Egypt he then left for Morocco.

A few weeks ago King Hassan began attacking Iran and Khomeyni. When I heard Hassan's speech, I knew that As-Sadat would also attack Khomeyni because the two men are in harmony with each other.

As-Sadat and Hassan are on the same bandwagon. Moroccans [not further identified] have visited Tehran and apologized but this has not prevented Hassan II from attacking Khomeyni. As-Sadat and Hassan are friends of Israel and yet they claim to be good Muslims. Only God can judge who is a good Muslim and who is not.

How can a man who has turned his back on his people and capitulated to the enemy pass judgment on the Islamic revolution in Iran? And who has authorized him to do so?

We know why As-Sadat is doing all this. He has several problems. The Egyptian people are preparing themselves. Most observers are saying that there will be a big explosion in Egypt. As-Sadat has failed politically and economically and has brought no prosperity to the Egyptian people. There are signs that revolutionary activities, carried out by Muslims, have begun in Egypt. This is important. As-Sadat and his clique are afraid of these movements because the Egyptians have been influenced by the Iranian revolution. It is natural for As-Sadat to attack the revolution and Khomeyni. We believe this is an encouraging sign because we know that a change will take place in Egypt and the Egyptian people will clean house.

Question: What has Iran offered to the Palestinian revolution?

Answer: The Palestinian revolution is dear to our heart. We will offer everything our Palestinian brothers believe they need for their struggle.

Question: Are you ready to offer material aid, weapons and men?

Answer: We will study whatever our Palestinian brothers need and ask for, but they have asked nothing from us so far.

Question: What about Lebanon and the situation in the southern part of that country?

Answer: The situation in Lebanon is tragic. We support Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and unity and are against its partition. We believe that whoever wants to partition Lebanon, be they Christians or Muslims, commit treason toward their people. The only way for the salvation of the Lebanese is cohesion. The Lebanese have shown a high degree of understanding toward each other; even during the disturbances they stuck together. We are against Lebanon's partition. I believe the Israeli attacks on the south constitute a big tragedy. We support the Lebanese, particularly those who are living in the south. We feel with our brothers who have lost their lands. If they ask us for help, we will give it. We are doing our best to ascertain the fate of Imam Musa as-Sadr, who is a dear friend and brother. He is a leader who defended Lebanon's unity during the civil war and remained steadfast despite attacks on him from leftist and rightist groups. We stand alongside the Lebanese in their present difficult phase. We are ready to help them in any way we can.

Question: What about Iranian-Saudi relations and is there coordination with Riyadh regarding oil policy and prices?

Answer: Our relations are normal. There is an exchange of views and good coordination and understanding within the framework of OPEC meetings.

Question: Does Iran want to raise oil prices?

Answer: The oil prices are decided by the world market.

Question: How do you assess Iranian-Soviet relations particularly in the wake of the Soviet press campaign against Tehran policy toward the Iranian Communist Party?

Answer: Our relations with the Soviets are friendly and cordial. As for the press campaign, they apoligized and corrected the statement issued concerning this campaign.

Question: Do you support the religious Afghan rebels against the central government in Kabul?

Answer: The Muslim rebels in Afghanistan were affected by the success of the Iranian revolution. This is something we cannot prevent. Not only Afghanistan was affected, several other states were affected by the Iranian revolution--Arab as well as others. Even in Egypt, the Egyptian people were affected by the Iranian revolution. We are now seeing the same thing happening in Afghanistan. However, the Iranian Government has not provided any assistance to the Afghan revolutionary forces. We do not think they need foreign assistance.

Question: Do you believe these rebels have a just cause?

Answer: They opposed the Taraki regime. It is known that Taraki was deposed by some of his colleagues. This means that these colleagues had agreed with the rebels to depose Taraki. It is clear, therefore, that the rebels have a just cause.

Question: What kind of relations does Iran want to have with the United States? Do you want purely commercial relations or do you wish to expand these relations?

Answer: The relations Iran wants to have with all states, including the United States, should be based on mutual respect and equality. As far as the United States is concerned, I say that the old way of dealing with Iran--as applied during the era of the shah--is over. Any relations with Iran must be based on the new facts now existing in Iran. They must be in the interests of Iran; otherwise they will be unacceptable.

Question: What issues would you like to raise with the United States and what are the problems obstructing relations between the two countries? And, is the absence of an exchange of ambassadors between Tehran and Washington a result of continued tension between the two countries?

Answer: I do not know why the United States has not sent an ambassador to Tehran. You should address this question to them. We expect them to make a move. When they announce the appointment of a new ambassador we will send our ambassador to Washington. As for problems with the United States, there is no specific issue. Of course, the revolution's government has inherited a number of problems and issues which we must solve. We must also surmount the obstacles and purge the remnants of the old regime in order to start new relations.

Question: Could you specify these problems?

Answer: In the past, the shah signed contracts for the purchase of arms for $20 billion. Some of these weapons had not even been manufactured then, but the shah purchased them and paid for them. What is needed now is to discuss the fate of these sophisticated and unnecessary arms.

Question: What about other problems?

Answer: This is one of these problems.

Question: Why don't you want to talk about them?

Answer: When we settle this issue we will then move on to other matters.

Question: Do you think that Washington has really accepted the present regime in Tehran.

Answer: They say they have.

Question: But do you believe that they have actually accepted it? And, is one of the problems obstructing the relations between the two countries connected with the question of whether or not Washington is convinced that the present regime will last?

Answer: We cannot make predictions. We know that they supported the shah up to the last moment and they did everything possible to prevent the success of the revolution. What can I say after they recognized the revolution? The results of the revolution did not please them. I cannot say for sure that they have actually accepted the new facts in Iran. We know that in the United States there are numerous forces trying to harm the revolution. Look at the tone used by some newspapers and other media.

Certain trends and attitudes in the United States indicate that they want to harm our revolution. This means that they will not accept the status quo in Iran nor have they understood what happened in Iran, and they may again do everything possible to hinder the revolution.

Question: What are the revolution's most significant achievements at the international level?

Answer: We have put an end to the Pahlavi dynasty in Iran. The shah's regime was one of the most oppressive in contemporary history, with the presence of SAVAK, the police and the army. It was one of the most corrupt regimes. All this is now finished. It is known that the shah was one of the main sources of support for Israel in the region. Israel was active in Iran. It was active militarily and it trained the secret police and the army. It was also active in the fields of industry, agriculture and trade. Iran was a stronghold for Israeli activities against our Arab brothers. The revolution has now put an end to these activities. For the first time in Iran's history there is democracy. We have also held a referendum to change the political system and establish the Islamic Republic.

Question: How do you explain the Shahpur Bakhtiar phenomenon, his appearance in Paris and his prediction that the present regime will fall?

Answer: The revolution has many enemies. They dream that the revolution will not succeed. They found their man in Bakhtiar. He can predict what he likes because he has a right to dream. We emphasize, however, that his dream will never come true. He had all the power when he was prime minister. He had the army. Had he been capable of doing what he says, he would have done it. I assure you that the man is an opium addict. It is not strange for him to have this kind of drean.

Question: During the days of the revolution against the shah alliances emerged among different trends in Iran to overthrow him. This aim was achieved. Certain people say that the revolution in Iran is taking a totalitarian course. They raise the question of minorities, such as the Kurds and the Arabs, and their rights, including the right to self-determination.

Answer: Totalitarian course in Iran? No, any visitor to Iran can go on Friday and see the people saying their prayers in an unprecedented way in the history of Islam. No totalitarian regime can force this huge number of people to say their prayers. When Taleqani died, four million people walked in his funeral procession. No one forced them to do that; they were there out of their own free will. Thus, we in Iran are a popular revolutionary government supported by millions of people. Does this mean that no one opposes the revolution? No, we will not conceal this. There are Marxist and communist groups which are against the Muslims and the Islamic revolution. These groups do not hide their feelings, and we do not deny them this right.

Question: Do you guarantee them freedom of expression?

Answer: We told the Marxists that they are free to express what they want. They are free to promulgate communism or to distribute the book DAS KAPITAL. If they want to print the writings of Mao Zedong, they are free. This is freedom of expression, and we guarantee it. If, however, they begin to plot against the Islamic revolution, try to sabotage oil pipelines in Khorramshahr or carry arms to impede the government's ordinary activities, we will tell them "no, this is not freedom of expression but a plot against the revolution in which millions of people participated and thousands were martyred. We will not allow this." We differentiate between freedom of expression for the Marxists--which means they are free to promulgate their Marxism--and the fact that they use ammunition and explosives to blow up oil pipelines. This is what they did a few months ago. This is why we detained them and some of them are still in jail.

Question: What about the minorities question? What solution does the revolution propose for this question?

Answer: We have a constitution with articles providing for establishing consultative councils on the village, city and province levels. This council is for all, not for one particular group. It is intended for Kordestan and Khuzestan. Through this council the minorities can exercise their rights and participate in developing their areas. If certain people are afraid that they cannot reach [the council] through elections, we cannot help them. We know, and this is good, that a number of Iranians speak Arabic. They are our brothers and can be represented in the consultative council whose members will be elected by the local people. They can also elect a governor for their province. However, among the Iranians in Khuzestan, there are Marxists who do not like the Islamic Republic and know that they will not win the elections.

Question: Do these people receive foreign aid?

Answer: Yes.

Question: From whom?

Answer: From certain neighboring countries.

Question: Which countries?

Answer: I think the time is not appropriate to mention these neighboring countries which give them training and arms.

Question: What about the Kurds, do they receive foreign aid?

Answer: The Kurds have national ambitions that we recognize. Unfortunately, foreign elements have exploited these national ambitions. At the beginning of this century they were exploited by the British, then by the Russians and by the Americans and the Zionists. This phenomenon is recurring now.

Question: Who is behind the current Kurdish moves?

Answer: We have no problem with the Kurdish people in Kordestan. The problem lies with a number of Kurds in the area who were linked with the former regime. There are officers of the shah's army who go back and forth across the border with Iraq. A number of Kurds cooperate with the leftwing; that is, with the Kordestan Democratic Party. Some of them are leading thieves such as 'Iz ad-Din al-Husayni and 'Abd ar-Rahman Qasemlu, who received support from SAVAK during the shah's era. We have other evidence of Qasemlu's relationship with the Zionists. We have other evidence of a link between certain Kurdish leaders and the Israelis. I believe the time has not come to reveal all this information.

Question: Do the Kurdish groups you are speaking of have links with big powers, such as the United States and the Soviet Union?

Answer: I also wonder if those who are linked with the Israel have contacts with other countries. One question leads to another. Do the Israelis act alone? Meanwhile, there are active communist elements and they say that the Russians are supporting them. However, we do not know whether they have links with Russia or whether they receive instructions or support from Moscow. Naturally, the Russians deny any relationship with them and we accept what the Russians say until the contrary is proved.

Yazdi on U.S. Relations

LD031908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a conversation with our reporter in New York, has denied a report about an improvement in relations between Iran and the United States and an exchange of ambassadors between the two countries. Here is our reporter Behnam Behurz:

[Behurz--begin recording] Dr Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs, who is in New York to take part in the United Nations General Assembly, has denied a report about an improvement in relations between Iran and the United States and an exchange of ambassadors in an exclusive interview with me.

The report was filed by AP from an unknown source at the U.S. State Department in Washington. According to the report, the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran will be promoted to the position of ambassador and relations between the two countries will be improved.

Dr Yazdi not only denied this report, but said that he has not been in contact with any U.S. officials and especially officials of the State Department in New York and has not had any discussions on improvement of relations or an exchange of ambassadors between the two countries.

Yazdi, in an interview with William Branegan, political commentator of the Washington POST, had described relations between the two countries as bad. [end recording]

BAZARGAN REVIEWS KHOMEYNI'S ARRIVAL, GOVERNMENT SELECTION

LD031250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2130 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Speech by Prime Minister Bazargan at a meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni in Qom on 2 October--recorded]

[Excerpt] Upon your arrival in Tehran on 1 February 1979 you were welcomed tumultuously and most enthusiastically by the Iranian people. All the nation, from left to right, those who became martyrs, the vanguard and later strugglers with their religious and national slogans, those who were interested in freedom and security, those who had suffered, and our compatriots who are from recognized religious minorities sincerely participated in this enthusiastic and eager welcome, as well as in the unprecedented early and later marches. Except for the tiny 1.5 percent of people who removed their masks from their ugly faces in the referendum, these people were not lying, for the majority of the people from various strata had come to the end of their tether as a result of the pressures of 50 years of the pharaonic regime of father and son. They could sympathize with in the imam's uprising and effort, and they demanded Islamic justice, as well as freedom from despotism, independence and liberation from foreign domination and exploitation, and humanity and security, although later there appeared certain misunderstandings and lack of kindness, which we hope will be remedied [as heard].

The oppressed people of Iran, from the bazaar to the clergy, from civil servants to the peasantry, from farmers to workers, from soldiers to officers, saw in the imam's person and in his uprising the realization of all their demands and demanded, and still demand, a country that would belong to God and the masses, all enjoying freedom, security and respect and the right to participate in the country's affairs divorced from exclusiveness and monopoly.

They sincerely supported the Khomeyni uprising and pledged obedience. In this pledge and subordination existed both a religious motive and a national and intellectual motive.

Only a few days elapsed after the glorious arrival in Tehran and the divine uprising--"and thou seest men entering God's religion in throngs" [Koran quotation]--when you, convinced of your divine mission, rushed to embrace all eventualities and appointed your government. The imperial order was overthrown on 10 February 1979, and the imam's chosen government was introduced on 13 February 1979. Your confidence in the government and the acceptance and kindness of the majority of the nation became our commitments and our assets for service and making sacrifices. We have spared to effort to the best of our ability and resources. We sincerely made a pledge to the imam and our nation before God and our conscience, and as long as the support and confidence of the imam and the people and their sincere help to the government to discharge its duties entrusted to it and to gain the necessary power, coupled with rejection of interferences and elimination of disorders, continue, we hope the same divine pledge and promise of victory enshrined in the verse, "and those who follow the path of God to them will he open the door," [Koran quotation] will be the slogan and policy of all of us and of all the Iranian people.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 2 OCT

LD031420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2130 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to the Council of Ministers at a meeting in Qom on 2 October--recorded]

[Excerpt] Praise be to God that whatever has been achieved so far has been good. There have been some difficulties, but not many. As far as we have learned, the complaints voiced have been on minor matters. I hope that henceforth, given the efforts of you gentlemen, Mr Bazargan and other ministers--most of whom I know personally and all of whom I like--I hope all of them will join forces and carry this responsibility through. I ask the Iranian people to help the movement, help the government because this is a government that serves the people; it is not like previous governments which wanted to impose themselves upon the people, to squander the people's wealth. This is a government that wants to safeguard our nation's resources, to protect the nation's respect and to serve the nation.

Of course, in such a revolutionary situation there are also many opponents: those who see their interests endangered or else find themselves out of pocket. These are many, scattered across the country. They, of course, disrupt our works and engage in adverse propaganda. But the nation should know that, God willing, we will be victorious and will carry the task through; we will bring about an independent, Islamic and free country. It is our aspiration to see Islamic commands prevail everywhere, in all sections of the society, in all the ministries, all over the country, in the bazaars, in the farming communities and near and far across the country. The ministers, of course, bear in mind that the country is an Islamic one. God forbid there should be anything un-Islamic or contrary to the country's interests carried out in the ministries. The ministries and the country should be purged. God willing, this country should be administered with firmness and good will, which praise be to God, you all have. God willing, problems will be solved. Obviously, as long as our intention is pure and is for God, the exalted, the blessed God will be with us and we will triumph, as was the case with the mighty power [the shah's regime] which was facing us and which enjoyed the support of all world powers, both the superpowers and others. This was achieved because there were good intentions and the people had been transformed into a people like those at the dawn of Islam.

Even now women come to us to pray for them to become martyrs.

In the case of events in Kordestan, women came to us and asked us to allow them to go to Kordestan and fight there. But we said it was not a prudent thing to do, for the nation itself, the army itself can do the job. Or, for example, the others whose children have been martyred tell us: We regard ourselves as honored, and we wish our few remaining children to become martyrs as well. So this is a transformation like that which existed among Muslims at the dawn of Islam when they regarded martyrdom as a blessing, when they had no fear of being killed, when they considered death as martyrdom and when they regarded this world as a passage leading to the eternal world as the established and permanent abode of man. Thus, our victory is indebted to this mental transformation which came about in the people, for we had neither arms nor troops, nothing which could come in the category of warfare. All we had was the faith among the people and, praise be to God, unity of word. I pray to the exalted, the blessed God, for this unity of word to be preserved and, God willing, all our problems to be resolved.

The ministers and the oil minister, in particular, should devote great attention in his post to work with the utmost care. Those who work in the oil industry, the workers and staff, should support him. He is an honest and a cautious man--the only thing is that I am somewhat worried about his cautiousness. Otherwise, he is an honest and cautious man. I hope, God willing, he will work in a manner worthy of his office. I ask the oil workers and the staff to give their support, to work for the country, not to engage in go-slow operations or to stop work. The country is now their own country; the oil is their own now and is not wasted, for it is being spent in the interest of the country. Once something becomes our own property then we are dutybound to serve. The country now is something akin to our flesh and blood. Thus, as we should act with consideration and kindness toward our own family, so we should have a similar attitude toward the country, not only the ministers but also the people, the workers and civil servants.

I occasionallyhear that there is some practice of go-slow practiced in government offices, or that there is little work done there. This amazes me, if, God forbid, these people belong to the former regime and are trying to serve the previous regime then it is the duty of you gentlemen to purge them. If this is not the case and we are talking about the people themselves who are interested in Islam and in their country, then I cannot understand how someone could be interested in his country and receive pay from his country without doing any work. What they receive in pay is given in return for work. If they work less than they should, then the pay which they receive is religiously sinful. They are not entitled to use the money thus received. Those who believe in Islam and in their own country and in the movement should work, not only that but work even harder in order to compensate for the problems and shortcomings that existed in the past. There is no sense now in engaging in go-slows. Now one should work twice as much.

You know that various groups go even to the deserts to serve the country, or to the schools to serve. Similarly, government offices should also serve, so that the pay received is religiously legitimate. I pray to the exalted, the blessed God to assist us all, to make us all servants of this nation and to enable us to traverse with success and happiness this path which is the path of God and of the success in the hereafter so that when we are presented at the throne of God's account our account may be healthy and that we may be proud in the sight of God and God's envoys. May God protect you all so that you can continue your activities in health and well-being.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT ON BAHRAIN, ROHANI, PLO

LD031126 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Iranian ambassador to Kuwait Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani reaffirmed in a statement published here today his country's respect for the sovereignty of all the Gulf states and said that there is deliberate sedition to poison Arab-Iranian relations.

In a statement published by AL-WATAN, Dr Ardakani challenged allegations to the effect that Tehran holds any official attitude or has made any statement which might harm to any degree the feelings or the sovereignty of any Arab state. He said that, on the contrary, since the Iranian revolution triumphed it has been adopting a definite attitude toward the Arab nation, stemming from the commitments which the feelings of Islamic brotherhood impose on it.

He expressed astonishment with regard to certain circles concentrating on statements made by people who carry no weight and whose sincerity and motives are doubtful, such as Ayatollah Rohani, who has repeatedly stated that Iran may renew its claim to annex Bahrain unless an Islamic regime is established there.

He said that attempts to drive a wedge between the Arabs and Iran are an attempt to arouse sectarian feelings between the Sunnis and the Shi'ites, and that talk about dangers is speculative since such dangers can only be found in the imagination of the enemies of Islam and Muslims.

Dr Ardakani accused the Western information media of deliberately concentrating on statements made by a man who has no value or status, such as Rohani, and on the question of Sunnis and Shi'ites in an attempt to drive a wedge between the Arabs and Iran. He called on everybody to realize the evil of this plan which aims at the prevention of the establishment of an Islamic unity embracing Arabs and Iranians. He said that those who are trying to misrepresent the Iranian revolution are the enemies of both of us, Iranians and Arabs.

He pointed out that Rohani is an nonentity in the Iranian revolution; he is not mentioned in the Iranian press; his name is only heard in the (?Arab) press, thanks to the role being played by the Western information media. He said that Rohani's brother is also a religious man, and that he used to be an agent of the former shah in Europe; he played a suspect role against the activities of the Algerian revolution while he was in Paris. He said that Rohani's activities are in line with the aims of the CIA in the region.

Dr Ardakani said that the Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni did not reply in his statement on Iranian foreign policy to the statement made by Rohani in order that he might not give credence to such a man. He added that Ayatollah Khomeyni has issued directives that Iran's policy be defined by the statements issued by him personally, or by the government, or individual ministers--something which rules out statements attributed to persons who have no status at all.

The Iranian ambassador said that following the revolution his country began to stand in the same trench with the Arabs with all its economic capabilities, but our enemies are trying to build barricades between us while we are in the same position.

In his statement about his country's support for the Arabs, he said that Iran has lost $2.75 billion as a result of the severance of relations with Israel and Egypt.

He revealed that the Ayatollah Khomeyni has issued orders to the government to stop dealing with Turkey until the latter severs its relations with Israel, and said that this stems from the principle that any Islamic country dealing with Israel while Israel still occupies Palestinian land is in fact committing a crime against religion.

He said that the Western information media ignores all this and concentrates on driving a wedge between the two sides.

In reply to a question about the truth behind reports which are being circulated to the effect that the PLO office in Tehran has been closed down, he said that such news aims at poisoning Arab-Iranian relations. He said that the PLO office in Tehran has been transferred from the building which used to be occupied by the Israeli Embassy before the victory of the Iranian revolution to another building as the owner of that building, a Jewish-Iranian businessman, wanted to repossess it. He said that Iranian-Palestinian relations go further than the utterances of those who strive to drive a wedge between us. He said that a group of Iranians under the command of the current Minister of Defense Mostafa Chamran worked with the Palestinian fedayeen for 5 years prior to the Iranian revolution, and that there are now Iranian volunteers in training to join the Palestinian revolution.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES ARMY REORGANIZATION

LD032216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Text] Dr Mostafa Chamran, minister of defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a radio and television interview talked about different problems concerning the army. Dr Chamran said: The army is the greatest and the most powerful organization in the country. It is guarding the revolution, the independence and the territorial integrity of the country. We need a powerful army in order to defend the revolution and the territorial integrity of Iran.

The minister of defense, speaking about the purge of the army, said: The purges still going on are based on revolutionary and Islamic values, the most important of which are a belief in our independence and territorial integrity and a belief in the Islamic revolution and the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. Also important are obedience to the government and acceptance of the role of government, according to which obedience to superiors is imperative.

Speaking about the formation of councils in the army, Dr Chairman said: The spiritual basis of our philosophy is the verse from Koran which says: And consult them on the issue in question. Therefore, we will accept these councils. These councils can express their opinions and present their plans, and the leadership and the command is bound to take these plans and suggestions into consideration. But these councils will not have the right to interfere in the chain of command, since this is entirely up to the commanding officer.

The minister of defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in his interview today, also said: The existing discriminations between officers and NCO's will be abolished. Privilages will be based on the knowledge and piety of each person and, on the basis of the degree of responsibility he accepts, will be granted authority and power. Dr Chamran said: The establishment of monotheistic discipline is one of our dreams, one toward which we are working and hope to achieve as soon as possible.

The minister of defense also said: Some injustice has been done to some of the NCO's and officers, and we are trying to solve the welfare problems of military personnel. In any case, I am ready to accept complaints and logical suggestions from our military personnel.

TEHRAN RAILS AGAINST BBC'S 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN'

LD031840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The BBC has once again blared out in fresh cacophony. Quoting one of our high-ranking political figures, it has engaged in lies against the Arab countries--lies that could be believed neither by the Arab countries nor by anybody else. The BBC, this most notorious name in fabrication and propaganda, ever since its inception has had no other task than to preserve the exploitative and colonialist interests of the West. Its news policy has been based on the British dictum of divide and rule. It has also been a collaborator and partner with its big brother, the United States, in disseminating propaganda aimed at maintaining the plunder of our resources.

Ever since the day when its interests in Iran were disrupted following the Islamic revolution, it has, with its propaganda, misrepresented every defunct, degraded person as a leader of the opposition and then sheds crocodile tears for its lackeys, for the United States and for the Zionists. It imagines that it can instigate our Kurdish Muslim brethren against the Islamic Republic of Iran. But its palm has been accurately read and its propaganda method has been well understood for some time.

Its latest design for mischief-making has centered on the effort to disrupt Iran's relations with its Arab brothers and the neighboring countries. Every day it broadcasts lies quoting this or that high-ranking political figure in our country--and with what impudence, when its intentions have been exposed to us and to the Arab countries that oppose Israel and the United States! Could it possibly be that the BBC does not wish to understand that lies have a limit?

The provisional government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has repeatedly declared that Iran does not interfere in the internal affairs of any country and that it has based its foreign policy on the foundations of mutual friendship and cooperation with all the countries in the region. And the BBC's loud cries can only tear the throats of the devourers of the world, because the era of divide and rule is over.

BAN ON PRO-KDP DEMONSTRATIONS ANNOUNCED

LD031047 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 27 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Ayatollah Khalkhali and Corps of Guards in Sanandaj Announce: Demonstrations and Sit-Ins in Favour of Democrats Outlawed"]

[Excerpts] The following announcement was issued by Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, the Shar' magistrate, to people living in the west of the country:

In the Name of the Almighty, the honorable inhabitants of Mahabad, Saqqez, Bukan, Baneh, and Sar Dasht are hereby informed that any sort of demonstration and sit-in in favour of the defunct Democratic Party is forbidden by the Islamic Republic.

Those indulging in these anti-Islamic activities will be dealt within accordance with regulations.

[Signed] Sadeq Khalkhali, Shar' magistrate, 4 Mehr 1358 [26 September]

MINISTER DENIES RUMORS OF PETROLEUM SHORTAGE

LD031826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the minister of petroleum:

During the past 2 days some elements have spread the rumor that there is a shortage of gasoline and kerosene in the country. In this way they upset a number of people. Unfortunately, some of our compatriots, without bearing in mind that such rumors are being dictated by the counterrevolutionaries and are being spread by profiteering individuals, are storing petroleum products. As the result, this action has caused an artificial rush to gasoline stations.

I, therefore, find it necessary to inform the dear compatriots that we have made the necessary investigation and that there is no need to worry about a shortage of petroleum products. Although all our refineries are working at full capacity through the efforts of Iranian technicians and experts, and although oil reserves are also sufficient, we expect the dear compatriots not to be deceived by the instigations of the counterrevolutionary elements and profiteering individuals who wish to create disruption in the distribution of gasoline. They should satisfy their usual needs and not try to store gasoline without reason.

[Signed] Mo'infar, minister of petroleum.

TEHRAN REVOLUTION COMMITTEES DISSOLVED PRIOR TO REFORMATION

LD031043 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 27 Sep 79 pp 1,3 LD

[Unattributed report: "All Revolution Committees in Tehran Dissolved"]

[Text] All committees throughout Tehran, except those at police stations, have been declared dissolved, and all the computerized cards carried by the guards of these committees are invalid. Announcing this news in the course of an interview with BAMDAD, Central Committee official Haj Aqa Baqeri added that since we have been unable to carry out purges as we wished since the revolution, we decided in the end to dissolve all the committees. A number of persons who meet the requirements will then be reengaged and a small number of new committees will be created, but only for Tehran."

Haj Aqa Baqeri also said:

"Also, since the computerized cards issued by the Central Committee are in the hands of the guards, we hereby announce that the cards are invalid, and committee guards must hand them in together with their weapons."

On the subject of the committees still at police stations, he said:

"These committees are the exception to the regulations, since we ourselves chose them very carefully. And these individuals will continue to work with the police stations."

As to the new regulations for the engagement of committee guards, Haj Aqa Baqeri said:

"The new groups engaged will first of all be fulltime and will only engage in guard duties. They should have a clear record and should be specially experienced in the work of the guards, meaning that they should neither have had military training nor undergone training in the corps of guards. They should also be introduced by two persons of good repute and sound past who must vouch for their suitability."

NVOI CRITICIZES FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT

TA031900 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 2 Oct 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The People Demand Frankness and Decisiveness From the Government"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Mr Ebrahim Yazdi, our country's foreign minister, in an interview concerning the Oman regime's proposal for establishment of a new military alliance for the so-called defense of the Strait or Hormoz--the plan was prepared in Washington and its implementation has been entrusted to the subservient Qabus--said that Iran is not willing to see this region become an arena of confrontation between the superpowers. These [word indistinct] remarks of Mr Yazdi have caused concern in our country's social circles and in public opinion. This is because the hand of U.S. imperialism is clearly seen from the sleeve of Sultan Qabus and the Americans are attempting to restore their lost positions in the region through such means. Meanwhile, our country's foreign minister, instead of declaring the frank and decisive positions of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran vis-a-vis this obvious imperialist conspiracy, again raises the issue of the superpowers in a vague and ambiguous manner, and does not want to or cannot state the facts. In connection with the new military alliance for the defense of the Persian Gulf, there is definitely and absolutely no reason to speak about the superpowers. The only subject is U.S. imperialism, which now wants to [word indistinct] England and West Germany also, and thus give a so-called international aura to its conspiracy in our region.

The fact is that U.S. imperialism, as a result of the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution, has received a mortal wound, and its plundering interests and positions in our region have been severely jeopardized. Influenced by the victory of the anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian people, the anti-imperialist and especially anti-American mentality of other countries in the region has greatly (?intensified) and throughout the whole region the interests of U.S. imperialism have been put under a question mark.

It is to redress this situation that U.S. imperialism is simultaneously establishing a 110,000-man army and taking such measures as creating a new military alliance to replace the despised CENTO alliance. These things are designed to protect the interests of U.S. imperialism in the region. The issue of the superpowers is not under consideration at all here. [sentence indistinct]

Nearly all the countries of the region have rejected this U.S. plan (?unequivocally). In connection with the American plan to establish a new military alliance--which the Oman regime has been entrusted to implement--the Liberation Front of Oman has issued a declaration in which the secrets of the conspiracy of U.S. imperialism and its servants--Sultan Qabus and As-Sadat--are divulged. It is pointed out in the remarks of the representative of this front that the charge that there are plans to close the Strait of Hormoz is a complete fabrication and is only propaganda.

It is obvious to all that, in order to justify the military intervention of U.S. imperialism in the Persian Gulf region, the U.S. Government is engaged in conspiracy and provocations in this sensitive region of the world. The Americans have sent and are continuing to send their military advisers and units to the island of [name indistinct] situated in Oman in order to expand their military base.

The military presence of the U.S. in the region and the establishment and expansion of the wide network of military bases of that country are a real danger which threatens the peace and security of the region and its people: They greatly aggravate conditions, and the conspiracy and interventions of U.S. imperialism in the region are an obvious and clear matter.

As to our liberated homeland, it must be said: Attempts primarily by the U.S. Government threaten the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. As we said, this is so because, in the expulsion of the subservient regime of the former shah, U.S. imperialism lost one of its most reliable [word indistinct] and is now endeavoring somehow to redress this blow.

Imam Khomeyni rightly and justly counts U.S. imperialism as the number one enemy of the Iranian nation and revolution, and exhorts and encourages the people to continue the anti-imperialist struggle. By following the imam's orders, our homeland's people, whether during the period of the revolutionary struggles or today, continue their struggle to liquidate all the evil traces of the domination of U.S. imperialism. Our homeland's people condemn all the conspiracies and satanic schemes of U.S. imperialism which are put forward under any pretext and on behalf of any element and authority, and expect officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic to act most decisively in confronting U.S. imperialism, as Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, wishes. Our region should be free of the military presence of U.S. imperialism and the influence of any foreign power, and the matter of the defense of its security should be handled by the countries of the region.

AFGHANISTAN

INSURGENTS REPORTEDLY ESTABLISH GOVERNING BODY IN HAZARJAT

BK031655 Hong Kong AFP in English 1636 GMT 3 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 3 Oct (AFP)--A 17-member United Islamic Revolutionary Council has been set up to govern the Hazarjat region of central Afghanistan, the insurgent Mujahidin organization announced today.

The mountainous Hazarjat area, according to observers here, is almost completely in the hands of the Islamic mujahidin insurgents, who are seeking to overthrow the pro-Soviet regime of President Hafizollah Amin.

The insurgents claimed to have encircled Ahangaran, provincial capital of Ghowr, central Afghanistan, whose governor had fled the city. Three tanks and an aircraft belonging to government forces were destroyed in recent fighting in the area, the insurgents said.

MORE PEOPLE RETURN HOME FOLLOWING AMNESTY DECREE

GF030720 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Following the declaration of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the total amnesty decree issued by Hafizollah Amin, the grave commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, regarding those compatriots who had left their homes as a result of the treacherous instigations by the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution, yesterday and today a great number of these persons returned to their homes in the Provinces of Parvan, Herat, Samangan and Zabol and declared their total affinity with their Khalqi government.

BAKHTAR correspondents report from the above provinces that these compatriots returned joyously to various parts of these provinces and were greeted warmly by the officials and a large number of inhabitants of these provincial districts.

Several of these individuals, who had been deceived by enemies of the undefeatable Sawr Revolution and have returned to their homes in accord with the slogan "Security, Legality and Justice," stated in their speeches that they were ready to work and cooperate with their Khalqi government alongside their other brothers and sister, in the light of the lofty values of the Great Sawr Revolution on the road to the blossoming and prosperity of Afghanistan, and to destroy and eliminate the enemies of the undefeatable Sawr Revolution, whose inhuman acts and deeds are now fully known.

70 MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED 3 OCTOBER

GF031800 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 03 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Consistent with the slogan "Security, Legality and Justice," as declared in the Khalqi message of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, 70 political prisoners of Badakhshan Province were released today following an investigation into the status of prisoners by the authorized commission.

More Prisoners Released

LD032146 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In accordence with the slogan of "Security, Legality and Justice" 41 political prisoners were released today from the prison of (Sharamshah), the capital of Nangarharr Province.

SHAH WALI RETURNS FROM NEW YORK 3 OCTOBER

GF031750 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Dr Shah Wali, secretary and member of the politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who headed the Afghan delegation to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, returned to Kabul this morning. At Kabul International Airport. Dr Shah Wali was greeted by some members of the Politburo, the PDPA Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the U. S. charge d'affaires in Kabul.

INDIA

MISHRA, VANCE DISCUSS URANIUM SUPPLIES, OTHER ISSUES

BK031619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Oct 79 BK

[Text] In New York, the external affairs minister, Mr Mishra, had talks today with the U.S. secretary of state, Mr Cyrus Vance, on various international issues and bilateral matters including the supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapore power plant. The meeting lasted an hour and 40 minutes. Mr Mishra raid that he had stressed the urgent need for the United States to fulfull its contractual obligation to supply fuel for Tarapore. According to PTI, Mr Vance assured Mr Mishra that the Carter administration would reach a decision on India's pending applications in the near future. Two applications, each for 19.8 tons are pending at present. The first shipment was to have been made by last August. Mr Mishra told pressmen that he had no reason to feel dissatisfied with his discussions with Mr. Vance. He described the attitude of Mr. Vance as not unhelpful though he could not say that it was positively helpful.

Mr Mishra's discussions with Mr Vance included an exchange of views on Pakistan's nuclear program. Mr Mishra apprised Mr Vance of his talks on the issue with the Pakistan president, Mr Ziaul Haq, and the foreign affairs adviser, Mr Agha Shahi, at Havana. Developments in Afghanistan, the situation in Kampuchea and the U.S. Vice President Mr Mondale's visit to Beijing were among the other subjects discussed at the meeting.

PARLIAMENTARY POLLS TO BE COMPLETED 7 JANUARY

BK031305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The chief election commissioner, Mr S.L. Shakdher, has reiterated that there is no possibility of the Lok Sabha election being postponed. He told newsmen in New Delhi today that the elections will be completed before the 7th of January next. Results also will be announced by that date. Elections to the Gujarat assembly will be held simulataneously along with the Lok Sabha elections.

Replying to a question, Mr Shakdher said that no political party has approached the Election Commission for postponement of elections on account of drought conditions. He said the chief electoral officers of all states and union territories have been asked to send lists of polling stations by the 13th of next month for scrutiny.

SINGH RAPS NARAIN; NARAIN EXPRESSES REGRETS

BK030940 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, has publicly reprimanded the Lok Dal working president, Mr Raj Narain, for repeatedly demanding a postponement of the coming Lok Sabha election. Mr Charan Singh also announced that he would resign as president of the party but later withdrew the threat on the request of the party colleagues.

Mr Charan Singh also said that there was enough embarrassment caused to him because of Mr Raj Narain's campaign to clean Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi [memorial] at Rajghat.

At the inauguration of the kisan sammellan [farmers convention] sponsored weeklies--REAL INDIA and ASLI BHARAT--Mr Charan Singh referred to Mr Raj Narain's earlier speech reiterating the demand for postponing the election and said that if Mr Raj Narain interfered in the functioning of the government, he would resign as president of the Lok Dal. The prime minister said the decision to hold the election is that of the government, and Mr Raj Narain as Lok Dal working president has no right to speak on behalf of the government.

Earlier, Mr Raj Narain said that the Lok Dal represented the interests of the kisans, and the demand for postponing the elections in view of the drought condition should be acceded to.

The prime minister said that as soon as he had seen Mr Raj Narain's Varanasi statement about the postponement of election, he issued a denial on behalf of the government. He said Mr Raj Narain's public utterances gave a handle to the Janata Party to attack the government.

After the function was over, Mr Raj Narain expressed regrets for reiterating the demand. He, however, said that he was only voicing the demand of the farmers. Other Lok Dal leaders, including Mr Devi Lal, Mr Karpuri Thakur and Mr Janeshwar Mishra, then urged Mr Charan Singh to explain his position. Mr Charan Singh said now that Mr Raj Narain has expressed regrets, he would not be resigning as president of the Lok Dal.

JANATA PARTY NATIONAL EXECUTIVE MEETING ENDS

BK011621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The national executive of the Janata Party, which ended its 2-day session in New Delhi today, decided that the president's action will not be made an election issue in the forthcoming Lok Sabha election. This was stated by Mr Ravindra Verma at the end of the session. He said the party's election manifesto will give emphasis on a time-bound economic program, particularly on rural development.

The national executive adopted a number of resolutions. In one resolution it expressed concern over the reported suggestion of postponement of the Lok Sabha poll. Mr Ravindra Verma made it clear that the Janata Party is against any such postponement. He said any attempt in this regard will amount to something repugnant to the constitution and expressed the hope that the president will not entertain any such suggestion.

The members made many suggestions for inclusion in the election manifesto. These referred to the enacting of a law about defection. The Lok Pal Bill, electoral reforms and the employment guarantee schemes. The problems of scheduled casts and scheduled tribes were also discussed.

In one of the resolutions the Janata Party national executive conveyed their greetings to Mr Jayprakash Narain on his birthday.

In yet another resolution the executive has decided to readmit all those members who had been expelled from the party for contesting against party candidates in the previous election, provided they express regrets and rejoin the party with the condition that they will not seek party nomination in the coming elections.

Mr Morarji Desai stressed the need for introducing an antidefection bill. The party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, said another national executive meeting will be called soon to finalize the election manifesto.

Replying to a question, Mr Ravindra Verma, said that the president's action will not be made an election issue.

NEPAL

KING BIRENDRA GREETS HUA GUOFENG ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

BK011520 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] His majesty the king today sent a message of hearty felicitation to the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Mr Hua Guofeng, on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

In the message, his majesty the king has expressed confidence that the cordial and friendly relations between Nepal and China will grow further in the years to come.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UNITED NATIONS

BK031546 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 3 Oct 79 BK

[Excerpts] The foreign minister, Mr K.B. Shahi, left Katmandu this afternoon for New York to lead the Nepalese delegation to the 34th UN General Assembly.

Prior to his departure, the foreign minister, Mr Shahi, said the Nepalese delegation to the current UN General Assembly will follow the guideline set by his majesty the king at the nonalined summit which had concluded in Havana recently. The delegation will also strive to uphold and reinforce the stand which Nepal had always maintained at the international forums.

The prime minister, Mr Surya Bahadur Thapa, is to look after the portfolios of foreign affairs and communications until the foreign and communications minister, Mr K.B. Shahi, returns.

PAKISTAN

UN ENVOY SPEAKS ON NUCLEAR, FOREIGN POLICIES

BK021208 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan has again told the UN General Assembly that nuclear energy offers the only economical and practical answer to its energy requirements and that its nuclear program is designed only for peaceful purposes.

The Pakistan chief delegate, Mr Agha Shahi, addressing the assembly last night, debunked the villification campaign being carried out against Pakistan by a section of the international news media and pointed out that Pakistan's record in pursuit of disarmament and nonproliferation was impeccable. He said Pakistan had always supported the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency and consistently pursued the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in South Asia. It has suggested a joint declaration by the countries of the region commiting them to the renunciation of nuclear weapons. Pakistan has even proposed reciprocal inspection of nuclear facilities and was prepared to explore with India other ways to insure nonproliferation in the area. Mr Agha Shahi called for unconditional guarantees by major nuclear powers against the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear weapon states. He welcomed the conclusions of the meeting of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean calling for the total elimination of great power presence and rivalry and measures to insure conditions of peace and security, including the denuclearization of the area.

Turning to foreign relations, Mr Agha Shahi drew attention to Pakistan's continued efforts to promote good neighborly relations with Afghanistan on the basis of noninterference in each other's affairs. But Pakistan's desire to develop mutual trust had been inhibited by the influx of more than 190,000 Afghan refugees, which has imposed a heavy burden on its limited resources. He said Pakistan has no political difference with Afghanistan, but if that country feels that there is a difference Pakistan was prepared for an open dialog. He also drew attention to the continued process of normalization of Indo-Pakistan relations and said a new era of cooperation and amity in the South Asian region would be ushered in once the Kashmir dispute was resolved justly and peacefully in accordance with the UN resolutions and the simla spirit.

Mr Agha Shahi underlined Pakistan's friendship with China and the growing relations with the Soviet Union on the principle of good neighborliness. He also underscored the great importance that Pakistan attaches to its relations with the United States and hoped that their present mutual differences would be overcome in a spirit of goodwill.

Reaffirming Pakistan's friendship with the Arab countries, the Pakistan delegate strongly criticized the Camp David accord. He said that if the Security Council failed to implement its resolutions on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, then Pakistan will support a call for a special UN General Assembly session.

Mr Agha Shahi was warmly applauded and a large number of foreign ministers walked up to him to congratulate him.

BRIEFS

PNA OFFICERS ELECTED--The Central Council of the Pakistan National Alliance [PNA] held two sessions in Lahore 27 September with Maulana Mufti Mahmud in the chair. It discussed the political situation and the registration of political parties with the Election Commission. The council reelected Maulana Mufti Mahmud as president, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan as vice president, Sardar Sikandar Hayat, secretary general, and Mr Barakullah Khan as information secretary. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Sep 79 BK]

ENVOY TO KABUL APPOINTED--The Pakistan Government has appointed Mr Altaf Ahmed Shaikh as the new ambassador to Afghanistan. Shaikh is presently accredited to Austria. Kabul Radio says the Afghanistan Government has agreed to the appointment. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Sep 79 BK]